

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

The Vatican jacks
The men who plotted
to kill Pope John Paul II



Vadim and women
Bardot, Deneuve, Fonda,
Roger Vadim and the
beautiful women in
his life

Just testing
John Woodcock on the
first day of the
England-West Indies
Test match

The greatest
Philip Howard
announces his Ten
Greatest Dead European
Writers of All Time

By-election boost for Euro poll

The Portsmouth South parliamentary by-election is an extra incentive to vote for about one in seven of the electors of the Euro-constituency of Wight and Hampshire East today.

A sensitive issue in the polls is rate-capping because Mr Patrick Rock, the Tory candidate, was chosen instead of a former Lord Mayor of the city, Mr Freddie Emery-Wallis, who opposes rate-capping. Portsmouth is listed for possible capping. Page 2

Rome mourns

Even the emperors would have envied Rome's funeral turnout for Communist chief Enrico Berlinguer. Up to two million, including President Pertini, mourned him and their grief was not concealed. Page 6



Trial outcry

Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, joined in widespread condemnation of the Polish Government's decision to put four members of the KOR dissident group on trial. Page 7

Bank takeover

Grindlays Holdings, the parent group of Grindlays Bank, has agreed a £182m takeover bid from Australia and New Zealand Banking Group. Page 21

Mondale boost

Mr George McGovern, himself a candidate in the race for the Democratic Party presidential nomination, has endorsed front-runner Mr Walter Mondale and urged his supporters to do the same.

Leader page, 19

Letters: On Punjab, from Mr Jagjit Singh, and Mr J S Gundera; drug-taking, from Dr J Hunter; women at work, from Mrs Elizabeth Young.

Leading articles: European elections; Mr Nakasone. Features, pages 10, 12

Supersuper cooperation in the Gulf: the contest for the TUC leadership; Profile looks at Bob Dylan.

Private Health Care, pages 15-19

A Special Report on the costs of going private.

Books, page 11

Andrew Sinclair reviews fiction of the week; Tim Heald on thrillers; Woodrow Wyatt on the biography of Nehru; General Sir William Jackson reviews Field Marshal Lord Carver.

Obituary, page 14

Sir George Baker, Mr Collingwood Stevenson

Classified, pages 27-35

Secretarial and general appointments

Home News	2-5	Obituary	14
Overseas	6, 7	Parliament	4
Arts	8	Sale Room	14
Business	20-23	Sports	24-27
Church	14	TV & Radio	35
Court	14	Theatres, etc	35
Crossword	12	Universities	14
Dial	12	Weather	36
Law Report	27	Wills	14

Miners' strike set to drag on after talks collapse

● The miner's strike may drag on into the winter, after the sudden breakdown of peace talks
● Union leaders predicted that the stoppage would continue for at least two more months and should soon begin to affect power supplies

● The Prime Minister said that there could be no government surrender on the closure of uneconomic pits, even if the dispute lasted until next year (Page 2)
● Eight police authorities have reported additional costs, so far totalling about £50m, because of the miners' dispute

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The miners' strike may drag on into the winter, after the sudden breakdown yesterday of the peace process set in motion two weeks ago.

Defiant leaders of the National Union of Mine-workers were last night predicting privately that the stoppage which has halted two-thirds of the industry for nearly 14 weeks would continue for at least two more months and should soon begin to affect power supplies.

The National Coal Board said that no further meetings were planned to follow yesterday's third and abortive round of peace talks at a Rotherham hotel, which effectively failed after only 15 minutes.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the union's president, said that if the coal board wanted to withdraw its pit closure programme involving 20 collieries and 20,000 jobs, "they can contact us".

But it was his insistence on that concession from the board which was yesterday blamed by management for the collapse of the negotiations.

The board said: "Discussions with the NUM proved unsuccessful as they started with Mr Scargill's repetition of his demand that the board withdraw totally its plans for the industry which were tabled on March 6."

Mr Peter Heathfield, the union's general secretary, summed up ninety-minute discussions in which the board again outlined its plans by saying that there was a stalemate.

The miners asked Mr Ian MacGregor, the board's chairman, if he would withdraw the closure programme so that a

negotiated settlement for the future of the industry could be reached, but he replied: "Nope." The union's national officials said later that the talks had failed at that point, only a quarter of an hour after they had begun.

The 24-man national executive of the union meets in Sheffield today, and it now seems certain that steps will be ordered to intensify the strike and bring more unions into the battle against the coal board and the Government.

But it is also probable that customers of the industry, including British Rail, the British steel corporation and the Central Electricity Generating Board, will decide to go ahead with court actions against secondary picketing and against sympathetic industrial action aimed at power stations, steel-works and railway fuel services.

● The Prime Minister said yesterday that there could be no government surrender on the closure of uneconomic pits, even if the present dispute dragged through into next year (Our Political Correspondent writes).

Mrs Margaret Thatcher told *The Times* (full text, page 2) at a London press conference: "I do not see what a Prime Minister can do to intervene by getting people along to 10 Downing Street."

"What she makes people think that that would solve it, except by surrender and by upsetting the whole of the reasonable prospects for the future of coal and good prospects for the consumer, who has to pay both the price of the coal and the electricity and has to pay a subsidy to coal."

Her remarks drew vehement response from Mr Neil Kinnock, who said at a Labour press conference: "Mrs Thatcher keeps on thinking of relationships, whether they are international or industrial, as if it was a cowboy film where there are good guys and bad guys, and where the language of surrender is a continuing part of the vocabulary."

"It demonstrates her unfitness to be Prime Minister of this country."

Mrs Thatcher said that the Government had more than fulfilled the investment side of the *Plan for Coal*, while productivity and pit closures had fallen well short of target. "You have got to get our some of the uneconomic pits", she said.

She told *The Times*: "It is totally and utterly wrong for any Prime Minister to contemplate getting the two sides along and doing a sort of horse-trading deal, which usually means saying to management: 'Look, you've got to give in to the workforce.'"

● South Wales miners' leaders will make it clear to the union's national executive today that they will resist any pressure to impose a coal blockade on the huge Llanwern steelworks (Tim Jones writes).

The works has been receiving 10,000 tonnes of coal and coke a week to maintain its blast furnaces, but on Tuesday supplies were suspended as railwaymen and train drivers obeyed union instructions to black supplies to power stations and steel plants.

After meeting local NUM officials yesterday, the railwaymen's union said it would

Strike may mean £50m police bill

By Craig Seton

Fourteen weeks after the miner's strike began, many police authorities are assessing the financial aid they expect to receive towards the cost of additional policing.

In a survey by *The Times* yesterday eight police authorities in England and Scotland directly involved in the dispute reported additional costs so far amounting to about £50m.

Approximate figures for authorities where the police have had to contend with large-scale picketing are: Nottinghamshire £29m, Derbyshire £7m, Warwickshire £6m, Lancashire £2m, Staffordshire £1.6m, South Yorkshire £1.36m, Strathclyde £1.3 and Greater Manchester £1m.

Some of the figures given already include the costs of bringing in police help from other forces.

West Midlands police reported yesterday that between March 14 and June 2 it had faced an estimated additional cost of £1.82m for supporting other forces but a spokesman said: "We would expect to get a lot of that back."

Greater Manchester has estimated that it should be able to reclaim more than £680,000 of its £1m bill.

A breakdown of the South Yorkshire figure shows that about £335,000 was spent on overtime by officers directly involved in covering the dispute, £12,000 on overtime to cover for those officers and £902,000 to pay for manpower power from other forces.

Last month Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, announced special payments of 40 per cent which would, with other normal grants, bring aid amounting to 90 per cent to authorities whose additional approved expenditure was above the product of a penny rate.

King mounts ballot pressure on NUM

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Government yesterday stepped up the pressure on the National Union of Mine-workers with a direct threat to strip it of legal immunities if the pit strike persists into the autumn.

As Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, issued a warning earlier this month, a government amendment was tabled to the Trade Union Bill withdrawing legal immunities from any union which calls a strike without the support of a majority ballot.

Yesterday's amendment, agreed by cabinet committee on Tuesday, requires the support of a majority of those voting.



Mr King: Warning of legal action

The relevant section of the Bill comes into force two months after Royal Assent, and Whitehall sources said last night that the NUM would be caught if, at that time, any union official induced continued strike action without the backing of the majority ballot.

The Bill goes into committee in the House of Lords on Monday. It is possible that it could be on the statute book by August.

Some MPs were saying last night that the amendment would make little difference and that few people had taken civil action on secondary picketing despite the Employment Act of 1980.

However, official sources said that a large number of small companies have been affected badly by the strike, but could take no action because they were not being picketed.

The Government also tabled two other amendments yesterday, on postal balloting for union executives, in the hope of warding off a Lords defeat which would make postal ballots mandatory.

Thatcher transcript, page 2

Summit 'may fail' on EEC reform

By Our Political Correspondent

The European summit, to be held at Fontainebleau on June 25, could again fail to settle Britain's long-standing campaign for a Common Market budgetary settlement, the Prime Minister suggested yesterday.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher told a press conference in London on the eve of today's European elections: "I do not necessarily think that it will be reported out at Fontainebleau."

"I think we shall have to do a great deal of preparatory work

before, if we are going to get the summit there. Hence that will be done or I do not know. I think it depends upon a lot of preparatory work between those of us who would be the main contributors to Europe."

"But if that hasn't been virtually agreed before we get there, then I would think the chances of agreeing if there are not very high," she added, however: "We shall be fairly active in the next few weeks."

● Voters in the Irish Republic,

Denmark and the Netherlands also go to the polls today. Other EEC member states vote on Sunday.

● Herr Willi Brandt, the former West German Chancellor and now president of the Socialist International, yesterday paid a rapid visit to Britain which was intended to indicate that the breach between the Labour Party and the Continental socialists has been healed.

● Eve of poll, page 5

Leading article, page 19

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Mr Weatherill seemed to agree with Labour's chief whip, Mr Michael Cocks, who had described Prime Minister's question time as an opportunity for the chaps to leave their work on the lathes and "come down for a 15-minute tea break, and have a bit of fun."

He said: "It is a medium for Mrs Thatcher to give her message and for Mr Kinnock to give his. It has nothing to do with asking questions any more."

These MPs had lost their jobs and pensions and now had to make "some kind of running to make sure they get re-elected and perhaps a safer seat."

As for backbenchers, Mr Weatherill said it was their job to hold governments to account: "If governments want to be in government, then basically, and I'm sorry to say this for No 10, life should be hell for them."

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Green Belt should be sacrosanct, MPs say

By Christopher Warman
Property Correspondent

Green Belt land, once properly defined, should be "sacrosanct", the House of Commons environment committee concluded in its report on the Green Belt and housing land published yesterday.

The committee also emphasized the need for urban regeneration and proposed more urban development corporations where local authorities failed to provide opportunities for inner city development.

The committee concluded: "Whilst Green Belt boundaries should be sacrosanct, this should only be after they have been properly defined."

"That means two things. First, the belts should be designated to fulfil a function of controlling urban sprawl, separating urban areas, preserving the special character of a town, or promoting urban regeneration. Second, there should be sufficient land for development."

The House-Builders Federation, which campaigns for more housing, said the report failed to give adequate guidance on the basic question in planning and housing policy - "that is the need to balance the inevitably conflicting requirements of people who want to buy houses with those of existing residents."

It fears that the Ministry of Defence intends to use the training in the countryside as expressed in the latest issue of the Countryside Commission's newsletter.

The commission calls recent events "disturbing" and refers specifically to the extended use of Willersley, on Dartmoor, Luddesdown, on the north Kent Downs, and Upper Hume, in the Peak District National Park.

The development services committee of the Western Isles Council yesterday refused to give planning clearance for the second phase of the £40m extension to the Stornoway Airport Nato base.

Nalco votes to defy law over labour legislation

From David Felton, Labour Correspondent, Brighton

The moderate union which represents town hall staff adopted a policy of militant opposition yesterday to the Government's employment legislation which commits the leadership to supporting acts of law-breaking.

Delegates at the National and Local Government Officers Association conference in Brighton voted by a narrow majority for the strategy, which is one of the most hard-line agreed by a TUC union. It is certain to push the union into conflict with the labour laws.

The news policy on the laws instructs the leadership to ignore the legislation and to "discourage breaches of the law whether positive or otherwise in determining support for other unions in dispute."

Such whole-hearted commitment to defiance of the laws by Nalco, which has 780,000 members, could have a significant influence on the attitude of the TUC in areas where Nalco's four votes could be critical.

The new policy also says that where it is necessary for Nalco members to break the law they will receive the full support of the union "even if the courts subsequently rule that such action is in pursuit of political aims and consequently illegal under the employment legislation."

In a further display of unaccommodated militancy, the conference agreed a strongly worded motion criticizing its general secretary and one of its longest-serving officials for refusing to support the National Graphical Association's call last December to the TUC General Council for backing in its campaign of secondary action.

At the critical general council meeting which refused to give its blessing to the NGA's plans to shut down Fleet Street in its

closed-shop dispute with Mr Eddie Shah, the four Nalco representatives split. Mr John Daly, general secretary, and Miss Ada Maddocks, the union's health services national officer, backed Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, while the executive members Mr Bill Gill and Mr Norrie Steele, supported the print union.

The conference motion "severely" criticized Mr Daly and Miss Maddocks in what was described as "the undisputed role of the Nalco delegation". It instructed the four representatives to vote on future issues in accordance with union policy and that a delegation leader should be appointed to coordinate Nalco voting at general council meetings.

Mr Daly said after the conference that he accepted the criticism. He believed it was "a reflection of the conference and the membership's feeling of antagonism to anti-trade union legislation, and what the Government is seeking to do with its undemocratic policy to abolish local authorities".

The union also served notice on the Government that unless two key elements of the Youth Training Scheme were improved within the next nine months, it will try to organize a TUC boycott of the scheme.

The decision is the latest example of growing unease about the scheme.



Flying visit: the Queen being greeted by the Lord Lieutenant of Leicestershire, Colonel Andrew Martin (left) and Colonel Thomas Haywood, who has special responsibilities for Rutland, on her visit yesterday to RAF Cottesmore

More to be released on parole

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Up to 2,000 prisoners will be released from jail in the first week of July because of a reduction in the period needed to qualify for parole.

But the annual report for 1983 of the Parole Board yesterday disclosed a big increase in the number of life sentence prisoners barred from immediate release by the Home Secretary.

It said that he was unable to accept 15 recommendations for release of life sentence prisoners - three times the 1982 figure. The equivalent in previous years was 1978 (3); 1979 (5); 1980 (6); 1981 (4); 1982 (5).

A tougher policy towards prisoners being punished for the most serious and violent crimes is balanced by the reduction for shorter sentence prisoners in the minimum period before parole can be considered.

After an initial bulge in numbers released next month a trough is likely and the figure is expected to settle down to about 250 a week, compared with a previous figure of about 100.

Report of the Parole Board for 1983 (House of Commons Paper 463, Stationery Office, £4.65).

Teachers ready to intensify action

By Richard Garner of The Times Educational Supplement

Local authority leaders have rejected a request from teachers to bring forward a negotiating meeting to avoid further disruption for schools next week.

In a letter to Mr Brian Rusbridger, secretary to the management side in negotiations, Mr Douglas McAvo, acting general secretary of the 235,000-strong National Union of Teachers, had suggested that the meeting, planned for Friday, June 22, should be brought forward to next Monday. It is being held to discuss terms of reference for taking the pay claim to arbitration.

Mr McAvo said that if it went ahead next Monday and terms were agreed, "considerable disruption of education in some local authorities could be avoided".

Dog licence may go up

By Our Political Reporter

Ministers are meeting a decision on the emotive issue of dog licensing, 18 months after a public accounts committee report disclosed that the revenue raised from the present 37p fee was only a quarter of what it cost to collect it.

The Cabinet will have to decide whether to support a proposal - favoured by the Department of the Environment - to allow local authorities to decide on the level of fee.

Such a move would require legislation, which could be controversial in a nation of dog lovers, as it would presumably allow authorities seriously afflicted by dog dirt in the streets to set the fee at a very high level.

Gummer to change Tory HQ team

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

A large-scale reorganization of Conservative Central Office is being undertaken by Mr John Gummer, the party chairman.

In consultation with Mrs Margaret Thatcher Mr Gummer will implement changes among his team of vice-chairmen and senior professional staff, which he has been anxious to make for some time, but which have been delayed because of preoccupation with fighting the local and European Parliament elections.

The changes, which may take place at the time of any Cabinet reshuffle, would end speculation that Mr Gummer's term at 51, Smith Square, is likely to be a short one. He was an unexpected appointment to replace Mr Cecil Parkinson last September. Since then he has been working mainly with Mr Parkinson's team.

Speculation is strong that Mr Michael Spicer, the deputy chairman, will leave Central Office to become a junior minister. Mr Hal Miller, MP for Bromsgrove and Redditch, Mr Gummer's parliamentary private secretary, is likely to become a party-vice-chairman. Those vice-chairmen who could depart are Lord Marshall of Leeds and Lord Fanshawe of Richmond.

Police hunt gunman who killed shopkeeper

By Our Crime Reporter

A "callous" young gunman who killed a woman shop owner with a shotgun blast to the face as he snatched a handful of pound notes from a supermarket till was last night being hunted by London police.

The man, thought to be in his early-30s, struck at the Prestige Supermarket, a small seven-day-a-week grocery shop in Hertford Road, Ponders End, north London, at about 11am. Miss Beebe Asmoon Bhugloo, aged 34, who owned the shop with her brother, was alone at the time.

The man, dressed in a blue tee-shirt, is thought to have pulled the sawn-off gun from a blue and red shoulder bag. People in shops near by heard a loud bang and the man hurried from the shop, leaving Miss Bhugloo dying.

The woman was discovered by a man coming into the shop from a garage near by. One came out shouting for someone to get the police and Mr Michael Road, who was on construction work in the garage forecourt, started to chase the thief, before being called back by others who realized the man was armed.

Irish vote on electoral rights

The Irish Republic's electorate votes today in a referendum which could open the way for 12,000 British citizens living in the republic to vote in its general election.

The Government parties are urging support for a constitutional amendment which, if passed, will enable the Dail to introduce legislation enfranchising British citizens and other non-nationals resident in the country.

Print union in damages appeal

The National Graphical Association yesterday asked the Court of Appeal to overturn the £73,653 damages and costs it was ordered to pay to Mr Eddie Shah, owner of the Stockport Messenger Newspaper Group, in March this year for lost earnings after the six-month dispute and mass picketing by the NGA at Mr Shah's printing works.

Closures slower than in plan

By Our Political Correspondent

Last week's Daily Mirror leak of Whitehall papers revealed a possible ambiguity in Mrs Thatcher's attitude to intervention in the pit strike.

Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent, yesterday pursued the issue at a Conservative Party press conference on the European Assembly elections.

The transcript of the interview is as follows.

Times: "You have said, Mr Thatcher, that you would not be prepared to intervene in the pit strike; you wouldn't be prepared to throw money, beer or sandwiches at the miners. You have also said that it can only be settled on the basis of the closure of uneconomic pits. Would you be prepared to see this strike drag on into next year?"

Mrs Thatcher: "I think that the last of your questions does not follow your preamble. You are only going to get an end to this strike when management and workers get together. That is so in almost every strike."

The offer on the table are very good offers. May I point out that the original Plan for Coal actually included closure of 3 million tonnes of coal capacity a year. That was now, 10 years since the original Plan for Coal that would have meant the closure of coal which was actually being produced. It would have been about half the rate of the Plan for Coal so I do not think there is any argument but that you have got to get the closure, even in

Plan for Coal, of extensive capacity. That closure programme has not been honoured or carried out.

The other parts of the programme, for example, in the Plan for Coal the productivity should go up by about 4 per cent per annum, so by this time you would have had an increase in productivity since 1974 of some 50 per cent.

The actual increase over the whole period is only 4.8 per cent. So the closure part and the productivity parts of Plan for Coal have not been carried out.

The part that has been carried out, namely this Government's part, is investment. Investment has gone ahead, on the Plan for Coal figures, gone ahead of those figures. So what this Government has done has fully carried out its part, indeed, more than carried out its part. We have also set the financial target. As you know, the external financing limit is about £1,300m this year and the actual amount that comes "to subsidize coal, of that comes from the taxpayer, is £900m."

Now, when you are producing some coal at £29 a tonne and other coal at £28 a tonne you have got to get out some of the uneconomic pits. That has always been recognized.

The system which the National Coal Board uses is to arrange the price of coal. That denies industry the possibility of having energy as cheaply as other people can get it on the Continent or elsewhere. When you deny industry that possibility, you lose a lot of jobs elsewhere in high energy industries.

The Plan has been fully followed

by the Government as far as investment is concerned. Productivity hasn't and pit closures haven't. We have set the financial parameter, but it has in fact to be sorted out between management and workers. And in my view it is totally and utterly wrong for the Prime Minister to contemplate getting the two sides along and doing a sort of horse-trading deal, which usually means saying to management "Look, you've got to give in to the workforce."

If this industry there is a monopoly of supply, there is a monopoly union. It is up to government to watch the interests of the consumers in a monopoly position, because the consumers are all other industries and all other domestic consumers, and the interests of the taxpayer. That is what we do and we shall continue to do.

Times: But the question is: If both sides remain as adamant and as pig-headed as they are at the moment, even if the strike was looking as though it was going to continue into next year, you would still not intervene?

Mrs Thatcher: "I do not see what a Prime Minister can do to intervene by getting people along to 10 Downing Street. Whatever makes people think that that would solve it, except by surrender and by surrendering the whole of the reasonable prospect for the future of coal and good prospects for the consumer who has to pay the price of coal and the electricity and has to pay a subsidy to coal and will continue to pay a subsidy for a few years hence."

Times: So you will not surrender?

Mrs Thatcher: "I will not, I have indicated, I will not intervene in the sense that I will not do a beer and sandwiches session at Number 10 Downing Street. I have given you the answer and I hope that you are going to print it, you will do me the honour of printing the whole of it, pointing out that closures are only half of what the Plan for Coal contemplated. The productivity increases are only a tenth of what the Plan for Coal envisaged. The investment, which is the Government's part, is justly nearly double."

About forty staff at the Treasury will be directly responsible to Mr Wilson but as Head of the Government Accountancy Service he will also advise on the development and deployment of the 685 accountants working in government. This number is to double during the next ten years and Mr Wilson must decide how best the accountants can be recruited and trained.

As the driving force behind the Government's financial management initiative which is designed to improve standards of accounting and encourage efficiency Mr Wilson will be in a position to implement the substantial changes which are needed to make government accounting more relevant and understandable for ministers and the public.

With four years in the job before he retires Mr Wilson must act quickly. His success will depend very much on the cooperation he gets from his new colleagues which will be essential if he is to produce the tangible benefits to justify his salary.



Mr Wilson: Highest Civil Service salary

Picket out as pit starts

Eight hundred pickets gathered outside the Shirebrook colliery in north Derbyshire yesterday after they heard that the pit is producing coal for the first time since the strike began 14 weeks ago.

The police made two arrests on the picket lines as men arrived for the morning shift.

The National Coal Board declined to say how many men were working or how much coal

was mined but confirmed that production had started again. The board added that working miners at Shirebrook had been subjected to death threats, bricks and bleach had been thrown through the windows of their homes and their cars had been damaged.

Ten thousand north Derbyshire miners have been on strike since the dispute began but the board has reported a drift back to work.

Top salary reveals Government's hopes

By Ian Griffiths

Wide practical experience and a working knowledge of Whitehall are the ingredients which make attractive to the Government the appointment of Mr Anthony Wilson as head of the Government Accountancy Service.

He will become part of the Treasury's senior management team and his standing and power will be greater and wider than that of his predecessor, Sir Kenneth Sharp. The post has been vacant since October 1983.

The Government's willingness to pay him the highest salary in the Civil Service - £75,000 is an indication that it is serious in its intentions to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its accountancy service. The investment in Mr Wilson, who takes over on October 1, might appear substantial but it is the going rate for what will be a demanding job.

High flyers in the accountancy profession earn considerably more than Civil Service salaries and Mr Wilson has been forced to take a pay cut in accepting.

Teenagers' birth rate falls

By David Walker

The phenomenon of the teenage mother is a thing of the past, according to the latest birth rate figures from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

They show that the birth rate for mothers aged between 15 and 20 has fallen to its lowest level since 1955. Teenagers now account for 30 per cent of illegitimate births in England and Wales, down from 36 per cent five years ago.

Overall, the birth rate continues to fall from the level reached in 1980. But there is striking growth in the willingness of older women to have children. In 1978 there were about 19 children for every 1,000 women aged between 35 and 40; last year there were 23.

BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN				
Age of mother				
Year	Under 20	20-24	25-34	All ages
1978	28.4	55.1	19.5	40.1
1980	30.4	70.5	22.3	54.2
1982	27.4	66.1	22.3	55.9
1983	26.9	71.5	23.1	58.7

Liverpool budget setback

By Hugh Clayton Local Government Correspondent

Efforts to end the long budget crisis at Liverpool City Council faltered yesterday when it became clear that members of the controlling Labour group were preparing again to put forward a potentially illegal spending programme.

Leaders of the group are to have another meeting next Tuesday with Mr Patrick

Unions want closer CBI links

By Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter

The scene was set yesterday for a new alliance between the TUC and the Confederation of British Industry with the possibility of joint approaches to the Government on specific economic issues.

The key economic committee of the TUC yesterday decided to put recent informal contacts between the two bodies on a firmer footing with a brief to find common ground on the need for increased investment in infrastructure.

A formal meeting to be arranged between the two organisations will also investigate the possibility of making the National Economic Development Council, (Neddy), a more effective body.

The TUC has boycotted Neddy since March in protest at the union ban at the Government Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham, but some senior figures in the labour movement are anxious to show the advantages of rejoining the council. The TUC delegation to the meeting will be enlarged to include all six members of Neddy.

Complaint against Times upheld

The Press Council has partly upheld a complaint against The Times by a man jailed for murder.

Mr Paul Clelland complained from Long Lartin Prison, Exeter, Hereford and Worcester, that The Times published an apology wrongly saying a "lead contamination test was not developed in 1973, and failed to retract it."

The council said it was satisfied, after prolonged inquiries that the evidence then before it The Times felt entitled to publish the correction, which it did in good faith, but even so the test had been developed by 1973.

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Rate-capping list

The Government admitted yesterday, on the eve of the Portsmouth South by-election, that the Conservative-led city council appeared on official lists of authorities that may be rate-capped (Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent writes).

The admission, from Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, led to angry exchanges in the Commons because the Prime Minister said on Tuesday that it would be premature to draw up a list before the Bill giving the Government "rate-capping powers had become law."

Mr Jenkin made it clear that the Government had not produced a final version of the list which will be made public before the end of next month. It will show which councils will have rates ceilings imposed next year. Parliament, page 4.

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The council said it was satisfied, after prolonged inquiries that the evidence then before it The Times felt entitled to publish the correction, which it did in good faith, but even so the test had been developed by 1973.

The newspaper ran a full-page feature under a combined headline, "Why Paul Clelland deserves a retrial" and "A Times investigation: Frances Gibb on a murder which was solved all too easily."

The article said the Crown's chief witness on the ballistic evidence was Mr John McCafferty, then principal scientific officer at the Metropolitan Police forensic laboratory. In chemical tests using swabs, he found lead traces, which he said might have come from a gun, on the front of Mr Clelland's suit and donkey jacket.

Another expert gave evidence that he found the same lead contamination but concluded it was more likely to be "environmental" than due to a single incident.

Miss Gibb said a more complicated test existed which could distinguish between environmental contamination and lead from firearms. It involved using an electron microscope and ancillary apparatus and depended on time and staff available. Despite doubts, it was not used.

Inconsistencies in ballistic and other evidence demanded a retrial, she said.

Nearly four months later the newspaper published a correction and apology saying the electron

microscope test had not been developed in 1973 and could not have been used.

Mr Clelland complained to the Press Council, explaining that Mr McCafferty has not said the court that his test was not specific for lead from firearms residues. Mr Clelland's defence was that he was a painting contractor and the positive reaction would have come from paint particles.

Mr Colin Webb, deputy editor, said The Times had presented matters in the light most favourable to Mr Clelland, and later felt it had been unfair to a witness, so it sought a balance by publishing a correction.

Mr Webb said subsequent inquiries indicated that the test had not been developed to the standard that Mr Clelland believed existed at the time of this trial. He felt it would have been better if the correction had said the test was not available to Mr McCafferty himself.

The council pursued its own inquiries. Mr McCafferty's solicitors told the council that in 1973 he could not have used the electron microscope test in Mr Clelland's case. It had been installed but his department had not yet developed techniques for using it on his kind of firearms work.

Dr R. L. Williams, now director of the Metropolitan Police forensic

science laboratory, said Scotland Yard had its first scanning electron microscope in 1971. The first research work on firearms primer residues was done in late 1973 or early 1974. It was only after 1976 that it shifted to lead or lead particles.

Lord Justice Goff, sitting in the Queen's Bench, said the reason why a scanning electron microscope fitted with an X-ray spectrometer could not carry out the test in 1973 was that it was not available.

Invited to comment, Mr Webb said he felt the apology was vindicated by the evidence of Dr Williams, the best authority on what was happening in the police laboratory. Arguments from other sources showed what a fraud this might be, but did not diminish the newspaper's responsibility towards other parties.

The adjudication was: "The Press Council is satisfied that on the evidence before it at the time The Times felt entitled to publish the correction which it did in good faith."

Criminals' profits should be seized and used to aid victims, inquiry says

By Frances Gibbs, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Powers for criminal courts to make confiscation orders depriving criminals of the profits of their crimes and to freeze their assets before trial were recommended by an independent committee under a High Court yesterday. The profits should then be channelled into a victim compensation fund, together with fines and proceeds of the sale of forfeited property, the committee recommends.

The recommendations are contained in a report published yesterday as a 160-page book, after a three-year investigation by a committee under Mr Justice Hodgson.

They are expected to form the basis of legislation later this session. On two recent occasions, the Home Secretary has committed the Government to new laws to deprive offenders of the profits of their crimes.

Power to confiscate might not be enough, he has said. There may also need to be a power to freeze assets at an early stage to ensure that they are available for confiscation by the courts.

The committee recommends that the power of confiscation should be given to the crown courts, which would have to consider it in all cases "where it seems that a substantial profit may have been made from offending". Magistrates could

commit to the crown court for a confiscation order.

There should be no upper financial limit, but a set minimum amount below which an order could not be made. The aim would be to restore the status quo before the offence, so that only net profits of the crime would be affected.

The burden of proving the amount should rest with the Crown, the committee says, as evidence of the street value of illegal commodities should be admissible in determining such amounts. On application by the police or a prosecuting authority, a High Court judge should also have power to order the freezing of specific or general assets if there is a prima facie case of an indictable offence against a defendant, and it seems likely on conviction he would receive a fine or compensation order of £10,000 or more.

This could be done in a defendant's absence, but he would have the right to challenge the order to realize the assets for living expenses or the cost of his defence.

After an order, the police should be able to demand information from third parties thought to hold the assets. But the committee is against a general power ordering a defendant to say where the assets

are and against a police power specifically to search for assets.

The proposed victim compensation fund might help even out disparities in compensation awards through the existing procedure, the committee says. The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board cannot award money for loss of property or small personal injuries. Compensation orders can be made only by courts in "clear cases" and victim support schemes have few funds.

Into a fund would be paid proceeds from crime derived from fines, confiscations and forfeiture. Claims could be considered, irrespective of whether an offender had been caught and independently of his needs, the committee says. It suggests a pilot scheme to test the feasibility of such a fund and to determine whether it should make payments to all victims or only the victims in certain kinds of cases.

It also recommends that dependants of deceased victims should be eligible for compensation and that courts should have powers to vary or stop a compensation order.

Profits of Crime and their Recovery (Heinemann Educational Books, 22 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3HH).

Disciplinary move over articles by headmaster

From Our Correspondent Bradford

A Bradford headmaster who is at the centre of a controversy about his views on education in schools where white children are in a minority has received a disciplinary letter over articles published in two newspapers.

It was confirmed yesterday that the letter was delivered on the same day that ten education advisers began a detailed investigation into life at the school.

The letter was delivered by hand on Monday to Mr Ray Honeyford, aged 50, at Drummond Middle School. It was sent as a result of the publication of two articles by Mr Honeyford - one in *The Times* on May 21 headed "Do-gooders doing disservice" and the other in the *Yorkshire Post* on June 7.

Mr Honeyford described the letter as "the first necessary stage in disciplinary proceedings" which could put his job at risk.

He said the first step was notification that he would be summoned to answer questions and he expected to be supplied shortly with a list of the proposed questions. If the assistant director of education was not satisfied with the answers given, he would be disciplined. "I am very upset about it," he said.

A spokesman for Bradford Council declined to confirm or deny that any disciplinary proceedings had been started against Mr Honeyford. "It is not the council's policy to discuss any questions or suggestions of disciplinary action against any named council officer," he said.

The investigation at the school is a result of controversy caused by an article by Mr Honeyford which was published in *The Salisbury Review* in which he said that white pupils could be at a disadvantage if they were in a minority in schools such as his where 86 per cent of the children were of Asian origin.



Shortest and tallest: Pegasus, a Falabella horse - the world's smallest breed - stands 17in high at the feet of Britain's tallest man, Mr Chris Greener, whose height is 7ft 6in. Both were appearing at the opening of the Guinness World of Records exhibition yesterday at the new three-level Trocadero complex of shops, restaurants and entertainments in Piccadilly Circus, London (Photograph: John Voes).

West End opening for Laurel and Hardy play

By David Hewson Arts Correspondent

London's West End received the promise of another summer musical yesterday with the news that it is to be the venue for the opening of a £300,000 production about the lives of Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy.

The show, *Blockheads*, will open at the Marmalade theatre on September 12 before moving to Broadway. The actors' union, Equity, has agreed to allow the American actor, Kenneth Walker, to appear in the production as Hardy in return for the British performer, Mark Hadfield, continuing to play Laurel on Broadway.

The opening of the production will bring the number of musicals running in the West End to about 20 by the end of the summer.

The staging of *Blockheads* in London arises largely from the success of the musical, *Sweeney*, which is still running at the Duchess theatre. One of its writers, Mr Arthur Whitelaw, an American, saw Mr Hadfield's performance in the show and decided that he would fit the bill as Stan Laurel.

Mr John Patrick, one of the co-producers, said yesterday: "It's an unusual way to go about things with a transfer of a musical from London to Broadway. But Laurel and Hardy were a team of an Englishman and an American so we felt the show could open on either side of the Atlantic."

Mr Patrick, the tobacco firm, yesterday announced a sponsorship deal with the Ulster Orchestra worth nearly £260,000 during the next four years.

Wide variety in regional cost of living

By David Walker Social Policy Correspondent

During the past year a middle-class household in London needed 10 per cent more income to keep up its standard of living while an identical household in Birmingham required only 3 per cent.

The figures come from the latest survey of regional prices by Reward Surveys, published today. They show that cost differences between London and the rest of Britain are mainly accounted for by housing.

The price of a London semi-detached, for example, rose by 20 per cent in the year from April, 1983; the same sort of house in the north of England fell in price by nearly 7 per cent.

House prices are also rising rapidly in Scotland, a phenomenon which may be explained by the oil industry's pressure on prices in Aberdeen.

Reward says that the cheapest place to live among the main towns in its survey is Bradford, followed by Doncaster.

Reward Regional Surveys, 1 Mill Street, Stones, Staffordshire, ST35.

REGIONAL PRICES				
Consumption (£) by similar families in 3-bed semi				
Region	Food	Drink	Transport	Durables
East Anglia	1855	208	1368	266
Greater London	1867	216	1338	271
North	1778	215	1308	267
Scotland	1823	204	1441	274
South-west	1810	218	1383	266
West Midlands	1750	210	1412	262
Yorkshire/Humber	1747	207	1342	258

Swindler jailed

Gary Richman, who carried a value-added-tax repayment kit and records of fictitious business in his briefcase, would have made £250,000 if the fraud had succeeded. Swindon Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Nigel Atkinson, for the prosecution said: "It is the largest amount of fraud to be uncovered by the customs and excise authorities. In the view of the customs and excise, it is the most sophisticated fraud of its kind to be brought before the courts."

Mr Michael Vere-Hodge, for the defence, said Richman intended only to clear immediate debts after bankruptcy.

Richman, aged 36, of Chiseldon, near Swindon, who admitted eight charges, including making false returns, and asked for 30 other offences to be considered, was jailed for four years.

Ex-boxer disarmed by WPC

A policewoman was praised for "great courage" yesterday in tackling a former professional boxer who went berserk with a shovel.

It was pretty frightening, but all in the line of duty, WPC Kim Szczepanski, aged 22, said after John Andrews was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to imprisonment for life.

WPC Szczepanski attached to Albany Street police station, north London, said: "Everything happened so quickly that I didn't have time to think of the danger. I knew there were young children in the flats he smashed his way into and I was more concerned for their safety."

With PC Robert Roberts, aged 27, she tackled and disarmed Andrews on the Ludham estate, Gospel Oak.

Andrews, aged 27, of Arlington Road, Camden Town, admitted aggravated burglary while armed with a shovel.



WPC Szczepanski: Praised for tackling intruder.

criminal damage, causing serious injuries to his estranged wife and their daughter, and assaulting two neighbours.

Judge Underhill, QC, said Andrews had previously been jailed for stabbing a man to death in a public house fight.

More small firms buy computers

By Bill Johnstone Technology Correspondent

A fifth of Britain's one million small businesses will have a microcomputer by next spring, according to a study published by a Liverpool-based market research group.

More than 2,000 small businesses were surveyed for the report, which identified business working for government (education and medical) and for finance and commerce (law and accountancy) as the two main areas where microcomputers are widely used.

The BBC/Acorn microcomputer is dominating the sales. It has 12 per cent of the market compared with the Apple, Commodore and Sinclair computers, which each has a 9 per cent share.

Outlook for Micros in Small Businesses. Gower, Marketing Service, Britannia Buildings, Fenwick St, Liverpool L2 7NA, E75.

Land-Rover launches new model

By Our Motoring Correspondent

Land-Rover yesterday launched the Land-Rover 90, a short wheelbase version of its famous four-wheel drive vehicle. It is seen as the most important element in the company's £100m modernization programme, due for completion next year.

It follows the introduction last year of a long wheelbase model, the 110, aimed mainly at export markets.

The 90 is the more popular layout for British and European markets, which have not experienced the same fall in demand as many of the Land-Rover's traditional African and Middle Eastern markets.

Group says drug bill could be cut by £6.5m

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The brand-name tranquilliser, Valium, cost the National Health Service up to 13 times more than its non-brand name equivalent diazepam in 1981, according to confidential figures published in *Openmind*, the magazine of the National Association for Mental Health (NAMI).

Tofranil, the anti-depressant cost up to six times more than its equivalent imipramine, while the sleeping pill Mogadon cost the NHS almost six times as much as nitrazepam.

Yet in the case of Valium and Mogadon, doctors wrote far more prescriptions for the brand-name products than for their cheaper generic equivalents and the NHS could have saved £6.5m if the generic versions only of the three drugs

had been prescribed, the magazine says.

The figures come from the confidential print-out of the Prescription Pricing Authority which ranks drugs by brands, quantities and price.

It is released by the magazine a week before family doctors are to be asked to back changes to prescription forms so that they can tick a box to allow chemists to substitute cheaper generic drugs in place of brand-name products.

The annual conference of Local Medical Committees is being asked to deplore the way the Government has capitulated to the pharmaceutical industry by rejecting a similar move recommended by the Greenfield report, "thereby imposing an enormous financial burden on the NHS".

Warning on car sunroof 'cowboys'

By Clifford Webb Motoring Correspondent

"Cowboy" fitters of sunroofs for cars are set to make another killing this summer with installations which can cost a third the price of leading makes but the result is often "legalized vandalism", it was claimed yesterday.

Mr Alan Garnet, managing director of a Birmingham-based sunroof manufacturer with nearly 30 years' experience, said: "Some of these cowboys have no experience or training. Their fitting methods can be dangerously wrong, leading to a weakened car."

"It would help the sunroof industry as a whole if the cowboys - often operating only in summer from the back of a van - could be wiped out. They give the industry a bad name."

He said that in most cases they fitted cheap glass or plastic hatch sunroofs of inferior quality which might work for a time but eventually leaked when it rained. In spite of promises that the installation was guaranteed the fitter often could not be traced.

Inquiries in the motor trade yesterday suggest that sunroofs can be fitted for as little as £40 but many of these are constructed of cheap plastic which could seriously weaken the roof. The going rate for leading makes appears to start at £120.



Cat lovers, from left: Mr Monty Cohen, Mrs Anna Sewell and PC John Platt. Right: the subject of their dispute, Marmaduke Gingerbits, alias Sonny.

Tom cat back in court in custody tussle

A ginger tom cat, Marmaduke Gingerbits, alias Sonny, appeared in court again yesterday to try to settle a legal battle over who owns it.

First it was paraded in a white cage carried by an official from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Then it was shown to the registrar of Bow County Court, east London. Mr John Platt, QC, who must decide to whom it belongs.

Police Constable John Sewell and his wife, Anna, of Chigwell Road, Woodford Bridge, Essex, say that the cat is theirs and named Marmaduke Gingerbits. PC Sewell told the hearing that he could identify the cat by its markings.

The custody dispute began last September when the Sewells' cat vanished while they were on holiday. They visited Mr Cohen, who had recently acquired a ginger cat, and when they saw it they claimed it was Marmaduke. There was then a scuffle.

The cat was kept in police custody until April at a cost of £1,40 a day. It is now being cared for by the RSPCA. The hearing continues today.

SELF-EMPLOYED? NO PENSION WITH YOUR JOB? KEEP THIS PAGE.

"I hope to get a £59,000 lump sum and a pension of £17,500 a year."

Mr J. Newsagent, Dover. Aged 34.
MxJ would pay £40 (£28 net with tax relief at 30%) a month over 31 years.

"After 23 years in the plan I could get a lump sum of £39,000 and a pension of £11,500 a year."

Mr L. Self-employed quantity surveyor, Wrexham. Aged 42.
Mr L. would pay £70 (£49 net with tax relief at 30%) a month.

"I never got round to saving for a pension - we try to get by on £55 a week for two."

Mr D. Retired Plumber, Durham City. Aged 70.
The state pension is currently less than £55 a week for a married couple.

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- £ Guarantees you a lifetime pension, too.

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If you pay tax at the basic rate of 30% and contribute £100 a month into a pension fund, it would cost you only £70 net! Furthermore, if you pay tax at the higher rate of 45% it would cost you just £55 for every £100 you want to put into the scheme.

The illustrated figures can be so spectacular they take some believing! For instance, if you started at age 38 and saved £50 a month until retirement at 65 your projected cash fund would be no less than £140,514 (based upon current bonus rates which are not guaranteed and can of course vary). You could take this as a full pension of £22,926 p.a. - or as a lump sum of £46,168 tax free, with a reduced pension of £13,670 (based on current annuity rates). Full Bonus details are included in your Free Personal Illustration.

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In addition, your contributions go into a special Sun Alliance Fund which is free of most UK taxes, which means your investment can grow much faster.

Naturally, your pension cheque is subject to "Your earnings are defined as gross earned income less certain deductions like business expenses and capital allowances. You do not have to deduct any personal allowances (if you are aged 50 or over a higher limit than 17½% applies). The figures shown in the above examples are projected benefits assuming current bonus and annuity rates continue. Future bonuses depend on profits yet to be earned and so cannot be guaranteed. Annuity rates will depend mainly on interest rates prevailing when the pension is taken.

income tax, but if you decide you want a lump sum on retirement it is paid entirely tax-free. (About one-third of your benefits can be taken in this way). Furthermore, should you die before retirement all your contributions would be refunded free of income tax and capital gains tax.

So you can see that if you do not have a pension it's a sad waste of a golden opportunity. With the Sun Alliance Personal Pension Plan you could be enjoying the fruits of your work long after it is over. Without your pension plan, the income tax you pay when you're working is lost and gone forever.

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Your income may vary. Hopefully, it will keep on going up, and you will want to increase your contributions. This is possible, right up to the maximum 17½% of your earnings.

If, however, there comes a time when money is tight, the Personal Pension Plan allows you to reduce your contributions - and if things are critical, stop them altogether provided you start paying again within two years the fund will accept your contributions as before.

The younger you start contributing, the greater the reward. However, at any age younger than 65 (and still working) you can join the scheme. At the outset you select a retirement age between 60 and 70, but even that is flexible when you come to retire.

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The commissioners say they hope greater vigilance by the public, and more openness by trustees, will discourage unscrupulous operators.

Commentary

European elections

Party leaders' last message

Danish turnout

Labour policy could wreck Nato, Heseltine says

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Labour's defence policy could shatter the Nato alliance, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, told a press conference yesterday on the eve of the European election.

He said that there was a dangerous Labour tendency to go for one-sided disarmament; half of Labour's assembly candidates had expressed some support for the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

He said: "If these policies were ever to be carried through, they would strike at the heart of the Nato alliance."

"The fact is that what the Labour Party are saying is that they hope that the Americans will send their people to Europe, but they will deny the Americans the right to have bases in this country, bases upon which to put the weapons systems that are necessary to

create an effective deterrent. "If they were to order those bases from Britain, of course it would not be likely that the Americans would consider staying in Europe to carry through their responsibilities without the deterrent weapons systems that would be necessary to do that."

"So I think that the Labour Party now are heading down a road that would shatter the Nato alliance."

The press conference also emphasized the need for people to go out and vote today, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said: "People can either stand aside, which would be unwise, which would be playing less than their full democratic role, or they can recognize that the European Parliament is very influential in Europe. What it does, what it does, has a great influence on the commission and a great influence on how the future should go."

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, added that it was of great importance that people should vote for "the only party on offer".

He said: "They must understand that the anti-socialist majority in the European Parliament is only 28 people. If that anti-socialist majority were to move away then we should find the European Parliament acting in a fashion obstructive to British interests."

Kinnock seeks protest vote against Thatcher

By Our Political Staff

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, rounded off Labour's Euro election campaign yesterday by appealing to the party's supporters for a massive vote "to inflict a major defeat on the Tory Government".

Again, he indicated that the Euro poll should be seen as a referendum on the performance of the Thatcher Government. He wanted people to use the vote as a protest against the Government's continual rundown of the economy; its callous disregard of the plight of the unemployed; its cuts in the National Health Service; its manipulation and industrial relations, as seen in the coal

dispute; and its attack on local democracy.

But Mr Kinnock did remember the real purpose of the election. People should vote for Labour Euro MPs who would be pledged to work for reform and for economic recovery.

Mrs Barbara Castle, leader of Labour's 16 MEPs, believes the party could gain another 14 seats on a high poll. She was more aggressive. She said that in the Commons on Tuesday the Prime Minister declared that Brian's veto was safe in her hands and that all Conservative candidates were committed to it.

"She must know this is a lie," Mrs Castle said.

A campaign thick with insults

By Ronald Faux, Glasgow

The Euro MP for Glasgow observed: "There really has not been a campaign here, just piles of abuse."

Fortunately for her, Mrs Janey Buchanan is protected by a thick political skin and a formidable majority, which is just as well for the air here has been thick with mud and insults aimed at her.

Mrs Buchanan's handicap, in the eyes of her opponents at least, is that she is defending her membership of a parliament towards which she appears to bear little faith, hope or charity. She also accepts, they say, a fat salary and expenses for being a member of a body from which she actively campaigned to keep Britain excluded.

To the Scottish Nationalist she is notorious as the laziest woman in Europe because of her non-attendance and lack of contribution to the work of the European Parliament. The Alliance man judges her "worse than useless", while the Conservative calculated that having sacrificed the citizens of Glasgow to her anti-Europe whims Mrs Buchanan had cost the city millions. Strong meat that, even in a city where politicians on the attack do not go in for the polite art of word-mincing.

Mrs Buchanan bore the accusations with the quiet disdain that only a majority of 32,000 can give. She had, she admitted, a low opinion of the European parliamentary structure, and her experiences during the last five years had not altered that view.

But the first thing is not to have people who are already halfway in love with the institution before they get there. If there is no room for a sceptic, then it is not a very healthy institution", she said.

Mrs Buchanan is happy to remain among the resident sceptics. People blandly swallowed the propaganda without question and ignored, she said, the fundamental Euro-truth that when all the grants had been paid, and all the benefits harvested, Britain was still a net contributor to the budget to the tune of more than £1m a day.

"Whatever we get out of it - and much of the gain is simply offset by a reduction in rate support grant or some other government funding - we are still a net contributor by that huge amount", she said.

The pro-Europeans got away with murder in the claims that they made for the community, according to Patrick's voice of Euro-caution.

If there are Labour politicians who feel a touch uneasy that their appearance in the European elections might be seen as ambivalent, Mrs Buchanan is certainly not among them. She growled: "That is nonsense. Whenever there is an election, Labour fights. If this institution has been democratically created then we fight."

She said: "That is nonsense. Whenever there is an election, Labour fights. If this institution has been democratically created then we fight."

Geoffrey Smith

There has never yet been a European parliamentary election in Britain that has been fought in normal circumstances. The only previous one was held only a month after the general election in 1979. Political energies were sapped and it was particularly hard for Labour to get its voters to the polls for a European election when most of them wanted to withdraw from the Community.

The campaign for today's election has also been overshadowed by other events, this time by the D-day celebrations and the London summit. I very much doubt if the campaign would have generated much enthusiasm in any case. Elections are not automatically pushed into the shadows by an economic summit; interest in last year's general election did not waver away because the Williamsburg summit came in the middle of the campaign. It all depends upon how important the election in question is thought to be, and the British public does seem to rate elections to the European Parliament very highly.

But any chance there might have been of the campaign grabbing public attention has been destroyed by its timing. Such a low-key campaign has had or is likely to have a number of consequences.

Rural threat to Tories

The most obvious is that no significant European debate has been stimulated in the country. That is not really the fault of the parties. They do have different approaches to the Community, and those have been evident in the course of the campaign. The Alliance is enthusiastic, the Conservatives remain committed both to retaining membership and to fighting as toughly as necessary for British interests, and Labour is still sceptical while no longer threatening to withdraw in the near future.

But only one new genuinely European issue has emerged which seems capable of having any noticeable impact on voting patterns: the treatment of dairy farmers. Their anger may weaken the Conservative vote in a number of rural areas.

Beyond that, however, the campaign has been essentially static. There is no sense of the public having been caught up in a fresh examination of Britain's role in Europe, not just whether we are in or out of the Community, but the best policy to pursue while we are in, as all parties accept that we should be for some years at least. In a number of cases the politicians have done their best to talk about those questions, but one does not have the impression that many people have been listening.

That will mean that the result is likely only to a limited extent to be a choice between rival European policies. The Conservatives will presumably attract some votes because their approach to the Community, that of the robustly awkward member, most accords with the public mood.

Labour may win the support of some anti-marketeers even though the party is no longer promising to withdraw. But for the most part votes will be cast as an expression of opinion on the conduct of British domestic politics.

That is how the results will be seen. Along with the outcome of the Portsmouth South by-election, which also takes place today, they will provide the best measurement of the current standing of the parties. These European elections are, indeed, rather like a succession of by-elections, covering the whole country but not putting the Government at risk.

Alliance in worst position

They may not, however, provide an altogether accurate measurement because the Alliance is likely to suffer disproportionately from the quietness of the campaign. It does not have as much money available as either of the other parties. Nor is its organization so efficient across the country as a whole.

In a by-election that does not matter so much because it can concentrate its forces on a single constituency. In a general election local organization is not so important because the momentum of the national campaign will bring voters to the polls. But a quiet campaign across the whole country puts the Alliance in the worst of all positions.

But even if those elections will be an imperfect gauge of the strength of the parties in British politics that will be their principal significance. We shall have to wait another five years before there is any chance of European elections that will serve a European purpose.

Polls show anti-Market swing

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

Opinion polls up to today's voting in the European parliamentary elections in Denmark foresee anti-EEC parties emerging as victors with an increased representation.

A considerably improved turnout is expected. Postal voting is 50 per cent up on 1979, despite a boring campaign. Solid progress is also forecast for the pro-EEC Conservative Party.

The latest opinion poll, conducted by the AIM organization for Denmark's Anti-EEC Movement, does not diverge significantly from previous polls, predicting a gain of one extra seat for the anti-EEC forces (the Anti-EEC Movement, the Socialist People's Party) to hold in all six of Denmark's 16 allocated seats in Strasbourg. The poll shows the Conservatives doubling their seats from two to four, with the opposition Social Democrats holding their own with three mandates. With the Venstre Liberals tipped to win at least two seats, the four-party government coalition looks like keeping its seats.

All polls predict demise for the anti-tax Progress Party of Mr Mogens Glistrup, the tax lawyer serving three and a half years imprisonment.

Leading article, page 19
Polling times, back page



Dr Owen, left, and Mr Steel at a press conference yesterday (Photographs: Chris Harris)

Alliance attacks 'escapist' opponents

By Our Political Staff

Clinging to the belief that the Liberal/SDP Alliance will spring a surprise in the Euro-election today by winning four or five seats, Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, and Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, were scathing yesterday in their criticism of the way Labour and the Conservatives have fought the campaign.

The Alliance, Mr Steel said, had fought a serious campaign on the issue of what the European Community meant to the future of Britain. "Peace, security, jobs and economic

recovery - all things that British people want - depend on a united Europe, working together," he said.

"We treated the voters as intelligent people who care about the future. The Tories and Labour fought an escapist campaign."

"Labour escaped into frivolity and triviality. The Conservatives escaped into nostalgia and patriotic posturing, as is Mrs Thatcher's way."

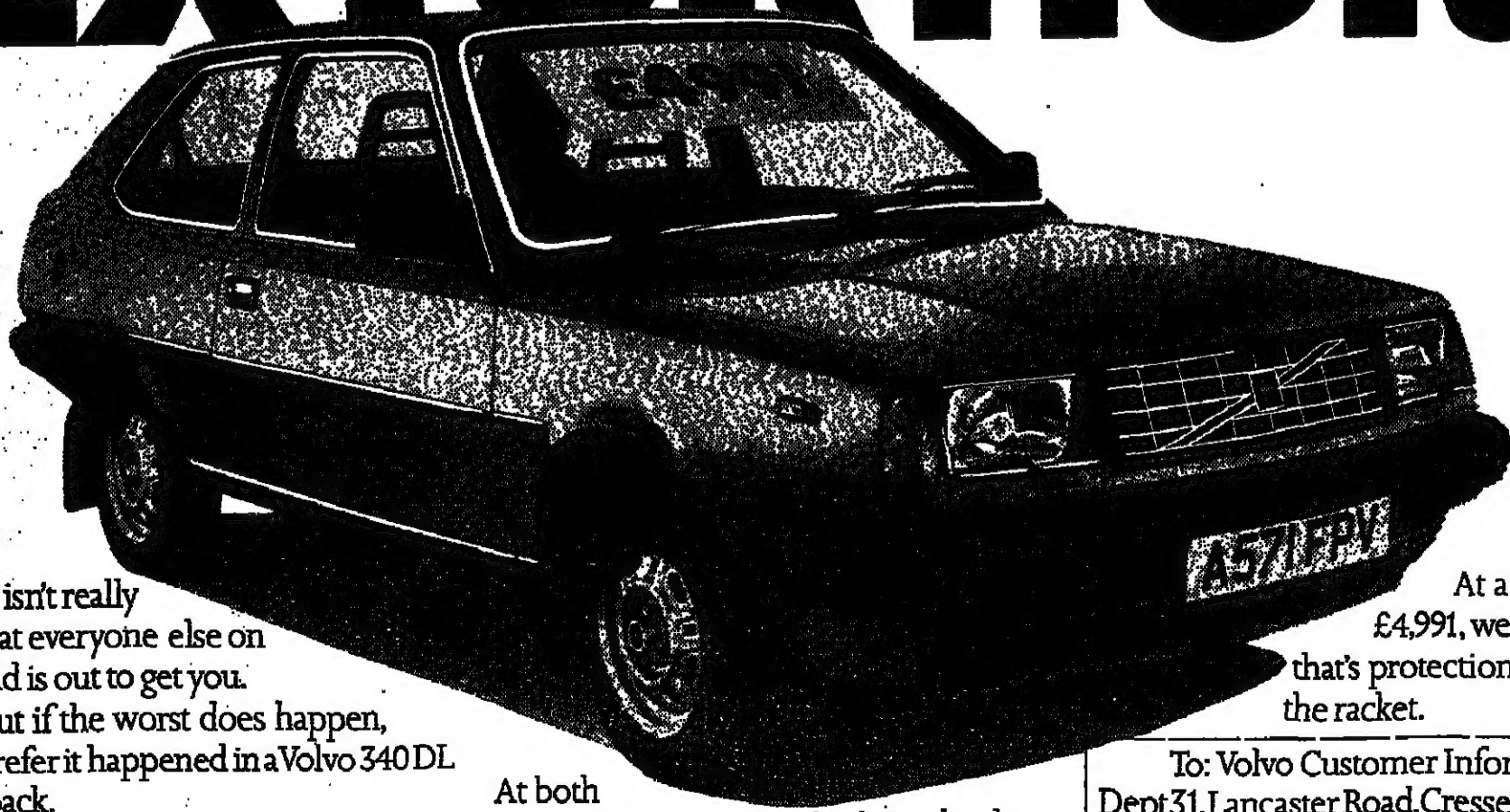
Mr Steel said it would be a tragedy if Britain missed the European boat again, for this

time it would not turn back to pick us up.

"The real danger is not Britain leaving Europe, but Europe leaving Britain. That is why it is vital that everybody turns out and votes tomorrow."

Dr Owen said that a year ago in the general election nearly eight million people voted for Alliance candidates. If enough of those supporters turned out this time, the Alliance would have a substantial representation in the European Parliament.

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Gandhi launches drive to limit political damage caused by temple assault

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The Government of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, and her party, Congress (I), have begun a series of manoeuvres aimed at limiting the political damage done by the invasion of the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

Most Hindu party leaders have already commended the move into the temple, including the veteran Janata politician and former Prime Minister, Mr Morarji Desai, and the leader of the Lok Dal, another former Prime Minister, Mr Charan Singh. Both the main Communist parties have supported the move, though all opposition parties criticized the imposition of censorship on Punjab papers.

But two leading members of the Congress Party, who are Sikhs, have resigned from the party and from Parliament. The leading newspaperman and historian, Mr Kishwant Singh, has returned his Lotus Decoration, the second highest civilian award in India, though he is keeping his seat in the Upper house of Parliament, to which he was nominated rather than elected.

The two Sikh Congressmen, Mr Amarinder Singh, and Mr Devinder Singh Garcha, were attacked by their fellow party member for "betrayal of the people's faith in them."

It was also noticeable yesterday that Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister's son and a general secretary of the Congress Party, had been holding consultations with Congress MPs, members of the local legislature and other party leaders from Punjab.

And, in case any one thought otherwise, the President's office let it be known that he was not thinking of resigning, as had been widely rumoured.

The President, possibly the best known Sikh in the country, Giani Zail Singh, was reported to have told a delegation of Sikhs who visited him, presumably to urge him to quit, that to him the country and the integrity of the nation came first.

His office said that aside from the appeal from the Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, to where he had received "scores of letters and telegrams" urging him not to yield to such pressure.

"Let history record you as the greatest President," said one flattering telegram from Los Angeles. "Keep up. Let God and guru guide you by remaining President of India."

The Government also plans to publish a White Paper setting in perspective the Army action in the Golden Temple, since it feels that people are beginning to forget the terrorist activities and remember only the military action there.

The Government also publicized the statement of the head priest of the Akal Takht, the

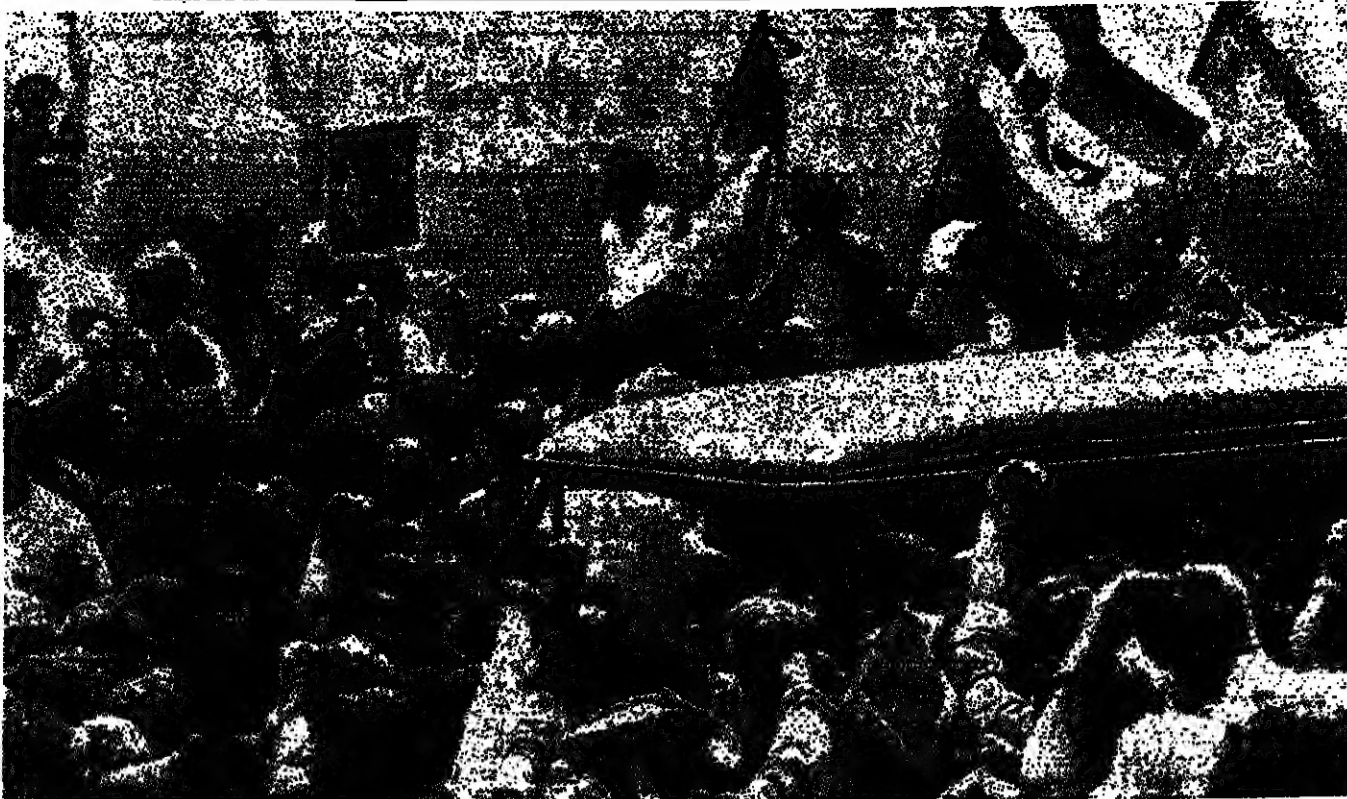
eternal throne of Sikh temporal and spiritual power, saying that the resting place of the Guru Granth Sahib, the Sikh bible, which spends the night in the building, had not been damaged despite the fighting that raged all around it and despite the serious damage done to the Akal Takht building itself. The priest, Giani Kirpal Singh, said that the sanctum sanctorum of the temple, the Harmandir Sahib, in the centre of the holy lake, had not been damaged either.

The historic Toshakhana at the entrance to the bridge across the lake, which evidently took some punishment during the temple fighting, was returned to a temple committee. This is where the treasures of the temple are kept - immense golden doors, golden cups and jewel-laden caparisons. "It is also sealed," the Giani said.

The Akal Takht was where Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, the leader of the terrorists, made his final stand. Yesterday two versions of how he came to die were published in the *Hindustan Times*, a Delhi paper which supports Mrs Gandhi's party.

According to one report he and his closest aide, Bhai Amrik Singh, were shot by their own supporters when it was clear they would not allow a surrender.

A Roman funeral to make the emperors envious



Farewell to a comrade: Clenched fists salute the hearse carrying the coffin of Signor Berlinguer through Rome.

Million say 'addio' to Berlinguer

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The huge sea of red flags rolled majestically past some of Ancient Rome's most imperial monuments as the coffin bearing the body of Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist leader, was brought for its final and huge salute before burial.

Whatever one's political sentiments, it would be difficult to imagine a farewell of such colossal and emotional dimensions for any other politician who had never even seen office. Certainly no similar tribute could have been paid to any other Communist in the West.

An estimated million people came to Rome for the funeral. The huge square of St John Lateran, where Berlinguer regularly spoke at the end of the election campaigns, was packed several hours before the modern black municipal hearse arrived and the official commemoration began. The crowds spread into many adjoining streets and squares.

The main doors of the party headquarters in central Rome were closed at lunchtime and thousands of people who still wanted to pay their last respects beside the coffin were left outside.

In the preceding seven hours 125,000 people managed to file by the coffin. Some threw flowers on to it, others letters and handkerchiefs, as if they were visiting a saint rather than a political head-quarters.

The whole of the centre of Rome had been closed to private traffic from the morning. The funeral cortege left the party offices and moved slowly along the broad road cut by Mussolini through the ancient forums. Immediately on the left the lofty scaffolded column of the Emperor Trajan was hung with an enormous red drape which bore the simple words: "You will live for ever."

The spirit of many a Roman emperor, if they still hover over the imperial forums, must have looked down with a good deal of envy at this posthumous triumph for the Communist anti-hero.

Berlinguer was a modest little man in his personal behaviour, courteous, unassuming and at home in small groups or simply by himself rather than in large crowds. And here was a crowd probably larger than any that had reached him while he was still alive.

As the hearse drove past the Colosseum, the shouts of "Enrico, Enrico" rose at times to almost frantic heights as if someone thought there was hope of communicating with him still.

The thousands following the hearse came from all over the country. The unions, the women's organizations, local bands, added to the party representation and many groups carried their own slogans such as: "Dear Enrico, thank you for what you taught us," or "Enrico, your ideas will never die."

The sun was hot and many of the mourners improvised hats from copies of the Communist newspaper *L'Unita*, which carried the single large headline "Addio" in red.

Even most ardent Communists appeared surprised not only by the number of their own rank and file present at the funeral but also the more widespread grief felt at Berlinguer's death.

President Pertini has summed up this feeling in his anguished comment: "A just man has been unjustly struck down" made shortly after the commemoration at the Lateran and was given an ovation. He made little attempt to conceal his emotion. Signor Bettino Craxi, the Socialist Prime Minister and in recent years Berlinguer's principle adversary, was booed.

"Mind you tell them how many we are," one man with a tear stained face shouted. "And what a man he was!"

Attempts to rescue French engineering giant collapse

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The management of Creusot-Loire, France's leading engineering company and flagship of French industry abroad, decided yesterday to abandon attempts to rescue the troubled company and to have it placed in official receivership. Thirty thousand jobs are at stake.

Creusot-Loire may thus become the first big casualty of the Government's tough new industrial policy, involving a refusal to prop up lame ducks indefinitely.

The Government, which has already bailed out Creusot-Loire twice in the last three years, recently did offer further help in the form of new loans, but only if the dominant shareholder, the Empain-Schneider group, put more money into the company, which it is not prepared to do.

So the latest rescue plan collapsed, amid bitter recriminations from the Creusot-Loire management, which has accused the Government of refusing to engage in any real dialogue on the company's future, and of secretly seeking to nationalize Empain-Schneider.

Creusot-Loire's future is far from being sealed, however. The Commercial Tribunal of Paris must first decide whether to accept the company's application to be placed in official receivership. Even if it does so, which seems likely, there will still be a long way to go before bankruptcy proceedings, if any, are begun.

It is the duty of the official receivers first to seek possible alternative buyers for part or all of the company, which includes among its subsidiaries France's main nuclear plant construction company, Framatome, in which the Government itself will

almost certainly have an interest.

Meanwhile, Creusot-Loire's operations will continue, though no new orders may be accepted, and trading of the company's shares on the Paris stock exchange has been suspended.

Creusot-Loire complains with some justice that it has suffered drastically since 1973 from Government decisions to cut back steel production, and that it has received not a penny in compensation either from the French Government or the EEC, while the two nationalized French steel companies Usinor and Sacilor, have received an average of 10 billion francs (860m) a year.

Creusot-Loire lost Fr 465m in 1982 and Fr 1.8bn last year, and its accumulated debts now amount to more than Fr 4bn.

Fight for 35-hour week

West German strike talks break down

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Talks between employers and IG Metall, the metalworkers' union, on ways to settle the crippling strike in the engineering industry broke down yesterday in Stuttgart only a few hours after resuming. Thousands of workers in factories not yet affected walked out for two hours to underline support for the union's demands.

The breakdown in the embittered negotiations put ahead to any hope of a settlement of the strike this week. The dispute is in its fifth week.

The union is insisting on a general reduction in working hours while the employers are sticking to their offer of a 38-hour week for only 850,000 night and shift workers, coupled with a 3.3 per cent pay rise and an early retirement scheme.

The union claims widespread support for the protest strikes, while the employers said only one in five factories was affected. Workers in the Frankfurt area also walked out for an hour to protest at the delay in resuming negotiations there.

Meanwhile a Frankfurt court, upholding IG Metall's complaint, has overturned a ruling by the Federal Labour Office last month that employment offices need not pay short-time or unemployment benefit to workers laid off because of the strikes. The court said that the offices had to consider each case separately, and the 220,000 people so far affected might still be entitled to short-time pay, equalling 68 per cent of normal earnings.

The Federal Labour Office has appealed, and a higher court will consider the ruling later this week. A final decision on the general principle may not be made for several years.

Altogether about 400,000 people are now either on strike, laid off or locked out, and car production has come to a virtual standstill. The Government has given a warning that the dispute may seriously damage economic recovery, and economists forecast a lower growth rate for the second quarter than for the first three months.

Senate sets conditions for 'star wars' tests

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The Republican-controlled Senate has voted to allow full-scale testing of anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons, but only if President Reagan shows that the United States is endeavouring to negotiate strict limits on such weapons with the Soviet Union.

The Administration plans to test a weapon against a target in space in November. But the 61-28 Senate vote on Tuesday night conflicts with a decision by the House of Representatives where the Democrats have a majority.

The ASAT dispute will have to be resolved at a conference of members of leaders of the two chambers.

The Senate vote was an amendment to the \$291 bn (£210 bn) 1985 Defence Bill.

"You will be informed when appropriate." A communiqué is to be released today, the final day of the summit.

The talks have centred on the vexed question of "closer integration", as demanded by Moscow, and the trade ties with the West favoured by some of Russia's East European allies.

The Soviet team at the summit - headed by Mr Chernenko and Mr Tikhonov, the Prime Minister, with Mr Gorbachev. A photograph on the front page of *Pravda* showed Mr Gorbachev at Mr Chernenko's side, looking alert and businesslike.

The Soviet delegation balanced young and old, with members of the Kremlin old guard such as Marshal Ustinov and Mr Gromyko alongside younger leaders in the technocratic mould promoted by the late President Andropov, in-

Joint group to work on Hongkong transfer

Peking (Reuters) - China and Britain are to set up a full-time working group to help to bring about an early agreement on the future of Hongkong.

The news came in a joint communiqué yesterday after the sixteenth round of formal Sino-British talks on Hongkong, which is due to revert to Chinese rule in 1997.

The statement said the group's role would be to consider documents submitted by both sides in pursuit of their objective of reaching an agreement as soon as possible. It would start next week.

The Chinese team would be led by Mr Ke Zhaomo, and the British side by Dr David Wilson, Assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office.

The teams would report to the chairmen of their respective delegations, the Assistant Foreign Minister Zhou Nan and Britain's Ambassador in Peking Sir Richard Evans, who would remain responsible for the overall conduct of the negotiations.

Uruguay exile's return censored

Montevideo (Reuters) - Uruguay's military Government has banned new reports about the scheduled return of the exiled opposition leader, Señor Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, to contest November's general elections.

A government communiqué said there was evidence that radical groups were planning armed attacks on the security forces to coincide with Señor Ferreira's return on Saturday after a decade in exile. The government says he will be arrested on arrival.

Hover link to feed airport

Copenhagen - Two 80-seat British hovercraft start an airline feeder service today between Malmö in Sweden and Copenhagen international airport.

The service will be run by Scandinavia's SAS airline, and if successful will open up a new export market for Britain's hovercraft industry at other waterside airports such as New York, San Francisco and Rio de Janeiro.

China defence

Peking (Reuters) - The Chinese Army has set up a strategic nuclear missile wing. A spokesman said the armed services had to increase their combined attacking ability in order to win battles in a future defensive war.

Nuclear test

Wellington (Reuters) - French scientists detonated their third nuclear test of the year at Mururoa atoll in the South Pacific today, the seismological observatory in Wellington reported.

Flood damage

Chicago (AP) - Two dozen tornadoes hit the mid-western United States yesterday up to eight inches of rain flooded homes in Nebraska and washed away cars, drowning at least two people.

Unita claim

Paris (AP) - The Paris office of the Unita guerrilla group in Angola claimed yesterday that its forces had killed 74 Angolan troops and nine Cubans in a series of operations between June 2 and 4.

War service

Darwin (Reuters) - The families of 68 Australian soldiers are claiming compensation for service during the Second World War, when they were paid only in food and tobacco.

Fire charges

São Paulo (Reuters) - Senior officials of Petrobras, Brazil's state-oil company, have been ordered to appear before a judge on charges of criminal negligence over a shanty town fire in Cubatão which killed 93 people.

Press chief

Stockholm (AEP) - Mr Richard Leonard, editor of *The Milwaukee Journal*, has been elected president of the International Press Institute (IPI). He will succeed Mr Max Snijders (Netherlands).

Drugs arrests

Rome (Reuters) - Two Indians were arrested at Rome's international airport after customs officers found 35lb of hashish in their luggage.

Rent revenge

Limburg, West Germany (AP) - A 45-year-old man who allegedly owed 4,000 marks (about £1,000) rent blew up his apartment after his landlord tried to evict him, police said. He is critically injured.

Correction

A report from Johannesburg on June 9 of gas exploration off the southern Cape coast stated that the reserves of a million standard cubic feet of natural gas would be needed to produce, through conversion, 20,000 barrels of petrol or diesel per day for 20 years. The first number should have appeared as one million million cubic feet.

Battle holds up meeting of Cabinet

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

In the aftermath of Monday's bombardment of Beirut in which 84 people died, the new Lebanese Cabinet failed to meet for its first session yesterday.

"We have to wait until the blood has dried," said Mr Nabih Berri, leader of the Shia Muslim Amal militia and Minister of Justice.

Amal and the Christian Phalangists, whose leader, Mr Pierre Gemayel, is Minister of Communications, spent much of Tuesday night accusing each other of the slaughter. Yesterday's Cabinet session would therefore have been a fiasco.

Mr Berri's own advisers did dismiss a report in the Beirut daily *As Safir* that quoted him as saying there was no point in attending Cabinet meetings "if nothing is going to be achieved in them". The newspaper claimed that Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader who is Public Works Minister, agreed with him.

They have yet to discuss the restructuring of the national army, and the Druze are now putting it about that Government troops stationed at Souk el-Gharb, the Chouf village that overlooks the presidential palace, are becoming disenchanted with President Amin Gemayel.

The President paid an unexpected visit to Souk el-Gharb four days ago and apparently found his soldiers angry at the pro-Syrian policies which the Government is adopting. After being promised victory with American support against the Druze last year, they have found themselves serving a Government which includes the Druze militia leader.

UN chief seeks to widen Gulf accord

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the Secretary General of the United Nations, will hold a series of consultations in his New York headquarters this week to decide what steps, if any, can be taken to broaden the tentative agreement between Iran and Iraq on ending the bombing of each other's civilian zones.

Speaking here at the end of a five-nation tour of the Middle East, his first to the region, the UN chief said yesterday: "I will be studying very closely the reaction of both sides to see whether it will be opportune to embark on a new suggestion at least or on an initiative. But I will have to be careful and we should not indulge in over-optimism."

Señor Pérez de Cuéllar was speaking some 12 hours after the deadline for his appeal to the Gulf war combatants came into effect. He looked gratified that until then no reports had reached him of it being breached. But he told reporters: "I think as Secretary-General I should not overplay my hand in any way."

His limited and possibly success in overcoming at least some of the intractability between Iran and Iraq compensated for his failure to come any closer during his tour of Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Israel to finding a solution to the wider Arab-Israeli dispute.

His two days in Israel accompanied by frequent acid Government pronouncements about the alleged pro-Arab bias of the UN made clear that there was no chance of Israel accepting the idea of a second international conference on the

Middle East under UN auspices.

Instead, Israel insisted that he should urge the Arabs to participate in direct negotiations, a suggestion they have repeatedly spurned. His talks also showed there was no UN support for Israel's idea of a UN buffer zone between Israeli and Syrian soldiers in the Bekaa Valley.

● WASHINGTON: Intelligence analysts said here that they had seen the first tentative signs that Iran might be willing to negotiate a truce in the war with Iraq (*The New York Times* reports).

The signs included hints from Ayatollah Khomeini, who, they said, has suggested in radio broadcasts for domestic consumption that negotiations might be possible.

● CAIRO: Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, Egypt's acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, said in an interview here yesterday with the state-owned weekly magazine *Ahkar Saa*, that Cairo was ready to provide military facilities to the United States if it was called upon to aid Arab countries in the Gulf. He added that this was conditional upon a request for assistance by any of the Arab countries concerned (Our Correspondent writes).

● LONDON: The General Council of British Shipping has increased by 15 per cent the zone in the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea which it has called upon to aid Arab countries in the Gulf. He added that this was conditional upon a request for assistance by any of the Arab countries concerned (Our Correspondent writes).

● LONDON: The General Council of British Shipping has increased by 15 per cent the zone in the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea which it has called upon to aid Arab countries in the Gulf. He added that this was conditional upon a request for assistance by any of the Arab countries concerned (Our Correspondent writes).

Casinos seen by Seaga as way to arrest Jamaica's economic decline

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Jamaican Government is planning to open up the island to gambling casinos as part of a continuing attempt to reverse years of economic decline.

Official studies are now under way of the social consequences in other Caribbean states where gaming is allowed, before a decision is made in two months' time.

But Mr Edward Seaga, Jamaica's Prime Minister for the last four years, said last night that the reaction so far had been "positive" and that he believed Jamaica capable of doubling its annual tourist trade of about 750,000.

Mr Seaga was speaking in London after meeting Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Norman Tebbit, the Trade Secretary, at the start of a four-day visit in which he hopes to encourage British firms to invest in his country.

He denied that he had asked



Mr Edward Seaga: Wants to double tourist trade

for British Government help in persuading companies here to establish a new base in Jamaica. Nor would he name the firms he is planning to visit, although

Fisons, GKN, Rowntree Macintosh and the Rank Organization have been reported to be among them.

His pro-Western Labour Government had made progress in all directions but one in its programme to reverse the trend of "tremendous self-induced recession" under the Government of Mr Michael Manley's Peoples National Party in the 1970s, he said. This was in the area of foreign exchange where falling production in the bauxite and aluminium industry.

The Government had embarked upon a programme to reduce this reliance and to improve manufacturing.

Mr Seaga yesterday admitted that there had been a social cost to his strategy, which has included big cuts in public spending. But he said that the Government had replanned the system of subsidies so that any impact of rising food prices upon the poor would be reduced.

Yugoslav party crisis

From Dassa Trevisan, Belgrade

Further delays in going ahead with democratic reforms within the party he said, still being "seriously resisted".

Another leading Yugoslav intellectual, Mr Najdan Pasic, currently the president of the Constitutional Court of Serbia, warned the Central Committee against the suppression of critical dialogue within the party because "if unity of the party were to mean uniformity and conformity, it would defeat the very basis of the Yugoslav system."

The Yugoslav system, he said, recognized "the pluralism of interest", which implied a democratic dialogue within the party, as well as outside it.

At present, the party in general and the leadership in particular lacked cohesion.

But it is clearly not possible to find an early solution, especially as the leadership itself is recruited from the constituent republics and depends on the support of its various home power bases.

Ideologue calls for more democracy

A strong case for the democratization of the Communist Party as a means to overcoming its lack of unity was being made by Mr Aleksander Grickov, Yugoslavia's leading ideologist, as a debate in the party's Central Committee revealed crucial differences on a number of issues dividing the party and its leadership.

Mr Grickov confronted those who would want to curb the current critical debate as a way out of the party's troubles and urge that there be no

Turner maintains lead in race to succeed Trudeau

From Trevor Fishlock, Ottawa

Canada's Liberal Party, which has run the country for much of this century, goes into a three-day conference today to elect a successor to the brilliant, enigmatic and infuriating Mr Pierre Trudeau, who has been leader for 16 years.

The latest polls show Mr John Turner, long regarded as their apparent, maintaining the lead he has held throughout the long campaign.

But the outcome is by no means cut and dried. Supporters of Mr Jean Chrétien, Mr Turner's principal challenger, say their man is closing the gap, that Mr Turner will not win on the first ballot and that Mr Chrétien stands a good chance of mobilizing enough support to carry the day in a subsequent vote.

Encouraged by the polls and their own soundings, Mr Turner's people are increasingly confident of victory in the first ballot on Saturday afternoon. There are 3,592 voting delegates and Mr Turner needs 1,797 votes, just over half, to win the leadership he has longed for.

But should he fail to win a first ballot majority, the issue becomes open and unpredictable. Both the Turner and Chrétien camps will be involved in hectic horse-trading, seeking support among the other five challengers and the delegates committed to them.

One poll, conducted for Canadian television, suggests that Mr Turner would not have quite enough votes for a first ballot win, but that he would carry the day on a second ballot.

One or two of the other challengers entertain hopes of emerging as a "third man" or kingmaker if there is no clear result on the first or second ballot.

About 700 delegates are uncommitted. Their telephones have not stopped ringing for days and they are inundated

with invitations to talk and have a drink with the candidates. The next three days will be a time of heavy wooing in Ottawa.

The race between Mr Turner and Mr Chrétien offers a strong contrast in styles. Mr Turner, aged 55, is a successful corporate lawyer, with a smooth pin-striped image. He was a Cabinet minister at the age of 36, but left politics nine years ago after falling out with Mr Trudeau.

His great rival, who long barred his way to the top job, Mr Chrétien, Minister of Energy, who is aged 50, is a jolly and effervescent Québecois, a popular man of humble origins, who looks warm while Mr Turner often looks wooden, over-cautious and, politically, out of practice.

Many Liberals say that while their hearts go with Mr Chrétien, their heads go with Mr Turner. When they are considering their votes the delegates are acutely aware of the general election which will have to be held within nine months. The Conservatives, under Mr Brian Mulroney, their new leader, are mounting a strong challenge, and the Liberals have to decide whether Mr Turner or Mr Chrétien is better fitted to lead the party to victory.

It is assumed that Mr Trudeau will step down as Prime Minister soon after the election of the new leader. Mr Turner has no seat in Parliament; he would have to be a public gallery Prime Minister until he could take a safe seat in a by-election.

The other five leadership challengers are Mr Donald Johnston, Economic Development Minister; Mr John Roberts, Employment Minister; Mr John Munro, Indian Affairs Minister; Mr Mark MacGuigan, Justice Minister; and Mr Eugene Whelan, Agriculture Minister.

Pope tells theologians to toe the Vatican line

Fribourg (Reuters) - As the Swiss warmed to the Pope on the second day of his visit yesterday, he warned theologians to toe the Vatican line in their teaching.

After polite but reserved receptions on Tuesday in the Protestant bastions of Zurich and Geneva he was mobbed by enthusiastic nuns in Fribourg.

Yesterday he frequently brought cheers and laughter from 1,000 students at Fribourg's Catholic university as he bantered about young ladies in love and urged them in their studies to "dip into the source of humanism illuminated by the word of God".

When he spoke later to professors in theological faculties he had a message which appeared to be at least partly aimed at the dissident liberal Swiss theologian, Father Hans Küng.

Father Küng, who has questioned Papal infallibility and the Vatican's refusal to allow priests to marry, has continued teaching at Tübingen University in West Germany despite having his Catholic teaching licence withdrawn by Rome in 1979.

He was not present yesterday when the Pope said theologians should realize they did not enjoy complete autonomy.

Their research should be submitted for evaluation by "learned men outside the bounds of a theological school or of a country", he said.



Giving joy: The Pope receiving a gift from a nun at the Franciscan church in Fribourg yesterday.

Polish dissidents in the dock

Walesa condemns trial

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish Government confirmed yesterday that it would put on trial next month four of its most dedicated opponents, members of the dissident KOR group that advised and helped to set up the Solidarity union.

The announcement, which follows the breakdown of church and UN attempts to free the prisoners, casts a long shadow over the weekend's council elections, and seems sure to sour the Jaruzelski Government's relations with the West and the Catholic Church.

The trial, scheduled for July 13, will be a lengthy one and, judging by the thoroughness of the defence preparations, and embarrassment for the Polish authorities. The four men Mr Jacek Kuron, Mr Adam Michnik, Mr Henryk Wujec and Mr Zbigniew Romaszewski, are charged with preparing to

overthrow the state by force, which carries a 10-year jail sentence.

The trial was roundly condemned yesterday by Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, by fellow KOR Members who are not imprisoned and by church advisers. Intellectuals close to the Church had been hoping that a meeting between General Jaruzelski and Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, perhaps before the weekend elections, would give fresh impetus to the attempts to release political prisoners, but such a meeting now seems unlikely.

Both the Government and Solidarity have billed Sunday's local polls as a major test of strength. The Government has called for a 100 per cent turnout, though it seems privately reconciled to only 70 per cent participation. The underground opposition has appealed

for demonstrations in Warsaw and a 100 per cent boycott.

The KOR defence lawyers had hoped that after the elections which, whatever the result, will presumably be hailed as a victory by the leadership, the authorities would make some gesture of conciliation. An amnesty of the 600 political prisoners including the seven Solidarity leaders and four dissidents could then be declared before or on July 12, the fortieth anniversary of Polish socialism.

At least two senior Western politicians, Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, and Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, have signalled that they were ready to visit Poland soon, but a KOR trial will freeze these tentative moves towards the Western rehabilitation of the Polish Government.

Salvadorean security unit disbanded

San Salvador (AP) - The Government has dissolved a unit of the Treasury Police that had been repeatedly linked in Western intelligence reports to activities of right-wing death squads, the force's commander said.

The 100 or so agents of the S2, or intelligence, unit of the Treasury Police have been sent to posts in the interior of the country, where they are likely to face battle, Colonel Reinaldo Golcher said. The unit was

dissolved in an effort to improve the force's image, and partly because of reports that some of the S2 agents were involved in wrongdoing, he said.

Two S2 agents have been indicted and a third is being sought in connection with the kidnapping on March 30 of a wealthy Salvadorean landowner. The former director of the S2 unit, Major José Ricardo Pozo, was forced to resign and posted to Paraguay earlier this

year because of reports that he was involved in death squad activity.

● TEGUCIGALPA: Rebels backed by the United States said they had killed or wounded 285 Nicaraguan soldiers in fierce fighting in Central and Northern Nicaragua. A radio broadcast by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) monitored in the Honduran capital, said the rebels had opened up a new battlefield in the central province of Boaco.

Thais want advanced US fighter

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Talks here yesterday between senior US Air Force officers and Thailand's top military men could have crucial impact on the military power balance in South-East Asia and adjacent areas, according to western diplomats and defence officials.

President Reagan sent the team of experts to Bangkok after a Thai Government request to buy the F16A-100, the light fighter aircraft in the US Air Force.

Although they deny it officially, the Americans appear to be trying to persuade the Thais not to buy the aircraft because of its cost and complexity, and because its presence in South-East Asia could start an arms race in the region.

The American experts consequently have been briefing senior Thai officers on the F16A and also other aircraft which they feel might better suit Thailand's defence needs. General Arthit Kamlang-Ek, Thailand's supreme commander, says the A16A is the only aircraft which would give Thailand superiority over Soviet aircraft flown by the Vietnamese.

Brazil gives in to its goldminers

Sao Paulo - As tens of thousands of frustrated goldminers blocked roads, burnt company offices and stripped police stations of their arms in the Amazon region, President Figueiredo signed a decree reopening the country's largest gold mine, Serra Pelada, for freelance mining for three more years (our correspondent writes).

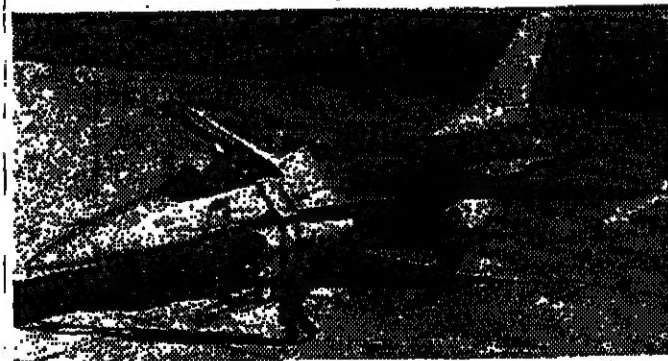
The incident is the latest in a wave of disturbances created by unemployed, landless workers using force to press their claims.

Cash ration

Lagos - More than a month after Nigeria's surprise currency change, stringent cash rationing continues at all commercial banks. Customers trying to take out money deposited during the changeover are only allowed 200 naira (£200) cash. On some days no payments are made at all.

Alibi for priest

Bacolod, Philippines (Reuters) - Five more defence witnesses said yesterday that Father Niall O'Brien, an Irish priest, charged with murder in the central Philippines, was with them in Manila when he was alleged to have killed the mayor of Kabankalan.



Top flight: The F16A, the plane Thailand wants to buy.

New Zealand strikers forced back to work

From W. P. Reeves, Wellington

Government emergency legislation yesterday forced about 2,000 men to resume work at the Marsden Point oil refinery extension project, promising an end to weeks of strikes, lockouts and violence on picket lines.

Rank-and-file union members last week rejected terms for a resumption thrashed out between their leaders and the management. But then the Government proceeded with legislation to force a return under conditions which some union leaders said were more savage than the employers' offers.

Tensions were still high on the site yesterday and it was unclear how many workers refused to go back. Police armed with long batons and backed by reinforcements waited outside the gates, but generally it was peaceful.

The last men to concede were the scaffolders, eight of whom had precipitated the latest

trouble by defying their union's overtime ban. Among the conditions of employment is a stipulation that the ostracized eight are to be accepted back into the workforce. Strikers are to be virtually outlawed.

The project, New Zealand's largest industrial undertaking, has been plagued by labour troubles from its start in 1981, with consequent completion delays and escalating costs. From an original estimate of \$555m, the projected cost today is more than £1.6bn.

The latest dispute had led to the dismissal of 2,000 of the strikers. Sir Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, said recently that the troublemakers would have been shot in other countries.

Marsden Point has been only one of a number of continuing industrial disputes which have acquired sharper political significance in this election year.

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THE ARTS

Inside Nicky Henson's tearaway image is a classical actor struggling to get out, tonight he appears at the National Theatre in Machiavelli's *Mandragola*; interview by Bryan Appleyard

Leading the oddest sex comedy of them all

Soon after he reached the age of 35 Nicky Henson woke up one morning with an overwhelming urge to put out a contract on the life of Jeremy Irons. Ambition had struck. Suddenly he wanted to be really big, to cash in on the 20 years spent paying his show-business dues. From rock star with Nicky Henson and the Wombats to agonized American in Denis Potter's *Sufficiently Caribbea*, he felt he had done enough to climb aboard the gravy train.

The affliction lasted about 18 months. His effects seem to have been limited to a decision to pull out of Sir Peter Hall's National Theatre production of *The Oresteia* - after all, when ambition strikes, the last thing you want to do is disappear behind an anonymous mask, however worthy the cause. It is a phase that Henson now views with some embarrassment. "It was really bad, I couldn't cope. I was jealous of other actors. I'd never had it before. I think it was due to the fact that I'd always said I wouldn't do my best work until my late thirties and suddenly I didn't have that excuse any more."

Henson's face has always hovered on the fringes of instant recognition while his serious career has developed steadily rather than spectacularly. His father was Leslie Henson, a revue star of the Twenties, and the son scarcely ever considered another way of life apart from momentary infatuation with archa-

ology. Academically, however, he found his destiny lay with the Wombats.

But their one record never quite made it and Henson drifted into a variety of roles in musicals and satirical reviews until Frank Dunlop - now director of the Edinburgh Festival - spotted him at an audition. Dunlop brought him into the Young Vic and he became one of the central figures in that theatre's most spectacularly successful phase. The money, however, was lousy and Henson made up the income shortfall by appearing in a long succession of dreadful films.

"I didn't actually do any soft porn but they all seemed to be a bit... well, tacky. They seemed to get shown all over the world. I was quite a big star in the Far East. A friend of mine went to Hong Kong and he nearly got straight back on the plane - the first thing he saw was an 85 foot cutout of me wielding two pistols..."

Henson's strategy was to cultivate himself by night and earn money during the day. It backfired to the extent that the B-movies all now keep cropping up on television. There was one good movie - Michael Reeves's brilliant *Witchfinder General*, in which he played the sidekick to Ian Ogilvy, one-time drummer with the Wombats. But there was also his burgeoning quality as a stage performer. Whereas his

contemporaries who drifted into television tended to become eternal Cockney wideboys - "29-year-old ex-convicts" is how Henson describes the typical role - he was studiously acquiring a portfolio of stage qualifications.

Machiavelli's *Mandragola* brings him to the National for the third time. Both the previous spells were for eighteen months and he is beginning to think of the building fondly as some kind of base - "I must say this about the National, they are particularly good at bringing on the middle range of actors. Of course, they have the stars, but they also bring out the best in the less well known people."

And ironically, having avoided all those sex comedies in the Sixties, he now finds himself playing the lead in a renaissance sex comedy which would make most of them look distinctly tame. The play is the first by the director David Gilmore at the National, and must represent one of the more oddball risks of the year.

"It's not been done professionally in London, though there was a very successful version in New York about seven years ago. That was a period production but we're setting this one in the present day because we don't want to build a wall between the play and the audience. I'm playing an Italian movie star who's been in Paris for 20 years and has come back because he's obsessed

with this woman. I don't know why they thought of me. They just kept saying, well, it's a sort of Nicky Henson part really..."

He bursts into one of his unnervingly loud peals of laughter, all of which seem to be directed at the peculiarities of his own life and career. They are peculiarities of which he seems constantly aware, knowing that his aspirations now to play Coriolanus or Richard III seem slightly absurd coming from the former Wombats lead singer and star of 25 - well 24 - terrible movies. Into Henson there seems to be built both a love of show business and a distrust of it. On the one hand there is the enjoyment of the publicity - he is a steady inhabitant of the gossip columns thanks to a marriage and separation with Una Stubbs and subsequently the companionship of Susan Hampshire - and on the other there is the earnest belief in quality drama and what the mandarins have to offer.

"I love being directed. That's the great thing about the National - you can work with four or five of the best directors in the world. And great directors are always great teachers."

But the economics of the profession mean his split personality persists. Whereas he once subsidized his seasons at the Old Vic with bad movies, he now subsidizes his live performances with "voice-over" work for television commercials. -

his voice is among the most popular for its macho-gravely tone to advertise macho-gravely products like very fast cars.

At the age of 39, he may have passed the phase of murderous ambition, but he still has not found a logical future. Romantic leads seem to have been coming his way lately but he hardly regards them as a sustainable proposition. Films would be attractive but the industry still has him down as the "29-year-old ex-convict" type. So the part of the lascivious Callimaco may be a turning-point - an ironic state of affairs since the sheer oddity of the play still had cast and director wondering exactly what kind of property they had until previews began.

But meanwhile Nicky Henson is happy enough being Nicky Henson, with his deafening laughter, tight jeans and shirts whose sole function seems to be to bear the Ralph Lauren logo. He is always in work, never turns in a bad performance and, besides, he likes the life and admires his colleagues.

"Actors are generous with their money and their time. If you step out as Hamlet to do the big soliloquy you know there's half a dozen actors in the wings willing you to go for the big one - they want you to be a success. Mind you, if I ever did that speech I'd probably just do the jokes and throw in a couple of pratfalls." Another deafening laugh.



Photograph of Nicky Henson by John Voss

John Percival introduces the Dutch National Ballet, which opens in London on Monday

Clarity in camera

Hans van Manen and company in *Bits and Pieces*

Hans van Manen is a very practical choreographer. For instance, the programme of his works which the Dutch National Ballet will give at the London Coliseum on Monday, opening a week's season, is danced entirely to piano music. He explains how he came to it: "There's so much piano music that has never been used for ballet. Also, it has intimacy, and I like that. It has melody, but there is also a rhythmic interest which is important for dance. It is very clear music, rhythmically and melodically, and I like clarity. I try always to make things as clear as possible. And, of course, in our time when there's not too much money, using piano music you can produce ballets very cheaply."

Van Manen is one of three choreographers with the National Ballet. His two col-



leagues are both active and had one work apiece on the company's Holland Festival programme earlier this month. Toer van Schayk made an uncharacteristically abstract dance piece, *Rhythmes*, to a strong harsh score by Delfy Muller-Siemens. Rudi van Dantzig's *In Praise of Folly*, to an anthology of contrasted music (Sibelius, Stravinsky, Brian Eno and Thelma dance bands), sets the personal conflicts and preoccupations of two couples against the perspective of a society with unprecedented ability to explore or destroy its universe.

In that context Van Manen's latest creation looks modest. It is called *Bits and Pieces* and is mostly light-hearted. A pas de deux to one of Mendelssohn's *Songs Without Words* (that piano again) is played straight, then repeated with a spoken commentary by the woman, Julie Stanzak, that throws quite another comic light on it. Rachel Beaujean prepares to do a pirouette and is jinxed by interruptions and corrections from all her colleagues.

Van Manen himself makes a rare stage appearance, tyrannizing his cast with the aid of a television remote-control handset that switches their activities on and off, then himself performing a solo that proves beyond their power to interrupt. Perhaps, behind the joke, he is implying something about the inevitable relationship between choreographer and dancers; he does, after all, describe the ballet as "a deadly serious comedy".

In a way, the most personal statement in *Bits and Pieces* is the opening section, subtitled "Thank you Mr. Mybridge". In case that name rings only a faint, elusive bell, think of those early photographs in long strips revealing the processes of ordinary functions such as walking, running, picking up a jug, or whatever: repetitive, mundane but fascinating. They are the inspiration for dances by a cast of 12 in which (to some of David Byrne's music from *The Catherine Wheel*) Van Manen demonstrates how much interest can be found in such actions as walking on, sitting down, standing up and the like.

It is no chance that makes Van Manen turn to a photographer for source material. Nowadays he spends half his time on photography, having discovered that it was a way of involving himself actively in the world of visual art where he had always been an eager spectator. He works to a rigorous professional standard and is one of the exhibitors in a series of photography shows this month

in Amsterdam. His choreographic experience contributes to his photography. "There's hardly any movement if you pose someone for photographs. You make stills - but the stills come out of movement." Each art nourishes the other, with a lot of feedback from photography into the choreography.

"You can see that in the programme coming to London. First, on the most obvious level, he uses a hand-held spotlight like a videorecorder to pursue the solo dancer in *Portrait*, this time much more intrusively and aggressively than he did with a real camera in an earlier ballet, *Live* (The Dutch National Ballet is probably the only company in the world to list a videorecorder among its artistic staff, and keeps him busy providing an unique working archive.)"

Another of the works to be given, *Pose*, not only makes its female dancers stand and walk like model girls, consciously posing, but actually used a non-dancer, a photographer friend of Van Manen's, to create the only male role. Nowadays it is performed by a dancer, who can imitate and adopt the undancerly movements developed on Paul Blanca's body, but Van Manen explains, "If I had tried to make it on a dancer, I would have had to ask him to forget everything he had learnt."

A photographer's eye underlies all of Van Manen's choreography, and with hindsight can be seen always to have done so, even before he discovered the extent of his own preoccupation with the art. Just as his reliance on piano music for many recent works "brightened my vocabulary", so the obsession with photography has given added sharpness to the clarity of pose and gesture that has always been a trademark in Van Manen's choreography. As long ago as 1972, in making *Twilight*, he turned intuitively to the theatrical contrasts possible in making a dancer wear high-heeled shoes and remove them part-way through. Now he puts dancers into heeled shoes or ballet shoes, or on bare feet, as a way of changing focus, as consciously as he would select a different lens for his camera.

That is one of the factors that make his ballets look unconventional. He likes things that are strange or fantastic, and when he observes them in life he seizes them for his art. His working philosophy is based on the idea that "I had the right to use anything I liked" to emancipate art. Also, he believes "We should always take risks, otherwise nothing happens."

Theatre
Makarova's magic

On Your Toes
Palace

This is incomparably the best advertisement for the pro-war Broadway musical theatre to reach the West End, and not simply by virtue of its £1.25m production costs and the thunderously publicized participation of Natalie Makarova and the indestructible George Abbott.

On Your Toes dates from an era when America's musicians as well as its politicians were trying to set up a new deal, and jazz chauvinism was publicly coming to terms with the European tradition. Richard Rodgers was no George, but he was certainly out for musical coexistence, and his score for this show is blessedly free from the philistine shadow of Hoagy Carmichael's "old music master". The least you can claim for it is that he supplied a thrilling pretext for Balanchine's thrilling collisions of ballet and jazz dance, including the "Slaughter on Tenth Avenue" finale which takes music drama to a pitch I have never experienced elsewhere in his work.

You could argue that the whole thing could have been better worked out strictly in dance terms, but Broadway would never have swallowed that, and the book (Rodgers's /Hart/Abbott) is a good deal more than a better constructed than you have any right to expect.

The musical experiment is solidly justified in the person of young Phil, a vaudeville hooper descended from a long line of music teachers, and, when he descends the stage for the first time, where better than in one of the New Deal's WPA schools. On the other side of the cultural fence, the Russian ballet company is presented as a perfectly credible group of artists who are boarding the New World gravy train, combining egoism and missionary superiority with a readiness to make terms with their new public, especially under the blackmailing persuasion of a big-spending patron. You could complain that all these people are too bland to be true, but enough hints get through to reveal the showbiz monsters that would actually have prevented Phil from dancing his way to the top.

The weakest passages in the show are those in Phil's classroom, with eager students lining up to go through their paces and impress the visiting VIPs, and Phil's girlfriend (Sibban McCarthy) embarking on her long, insipid torch-carrying progress through a story with which she has nothing to do. However, even in these scenes, the sense of period style comes over with incisive relish, and you note the superlative casting not only of Tim Flavin, as a sleek-haired, bespectacled Phil, evidently a complete professional prior until his limbs melt into dance, but also in Kevin Owers as his star composition pupil, an overkeen buffoon in plus-fours who then sits down and plays brilliantly.



Star entrance: Makarova in *deshabille*

Mr Abbott comes most clearly into the picture with the first sight of Makarova - stretched out in bed under a heap of newspapers and rummaging together and then arising in *deshabille* at the news that she has a visitor (Phil). "A man? Sir? A lucky day for me." Not for some years have I seen a better calculated star entrance.

And Makarova goes on to justify it in a marvellously directed seduction scene in which she combines brutally well aimed kicks and assaults on her dazed admirer with playing the submissive enchantress, finally marking him down as her prey by a conspicuously seizing his plagues. Musically the show is built around three extended dance sections of which the most electrifying is the title number which begins unpromisingly in the classroom and then enters an abstract zone where jazz and balletic groups alternate, each watching the other group with a wondrous slanting of heads, until they grasp the alien technique and go into a whirling acceleration with all the stylistic barriers obliterated.

The other two set pieces, both sumptuously set by Zack Brown, consist of the Ballets Russes parody *Princess Zenobia* (with Bukat-like decor and sub-Borodin pumping from the pit), which brings on Phil as an awkward second slave to be repeatedly killed by Makarova's revolving left leg. You can see the joke coming, but the invention and timing make it deliciously funny. *Tenth Avenue*, enclosed in an actual *Ballet in the Ballet* plot, yields a chrome and mirrored nightclub with Makarova at last released into jazz dance and feasts such as her high-kicking funeral march while lying back in her arms with her hair touching one floor.

Plenty is staunchly upheld by Honor Blackman and John Bennett. Makarova fans must book before September 3 when she is replaced by Doreen Wells. Irving Wardle

Television

Competently disinterested

It was essential to Doug Lurie's *A Class of His Own*, on BBC 2 last night, that his hero (or anti-hero), Phil should look something of a misfit: working-class boy at grammar school, translated from his father's ken and not quite into that of his teachers, apart from the trendy English master who thinks he might be Oxbridge material.

The trouble with Tim Roth, cast to play this disorientated, potential academic wonder, was that he did not come across as misfit enough. True he wore his blazer sleeves above his forearms, a sartorial foible likely to have the same effect as a toucanquet; but that, a wandering eye and a generally resentful manner, could not establish how far he stood apart from his fellows. We did not see enough of them to judge the distance.

It would, one might think, hardly be great nowadays. Working-class boys in grammar schools are scarcely a novelty, nor are boys who wear a generally disapproving air. It is a pity that for his first play written for television, Mr Lurie had not a more substantial plot. The play dragged on a stiff, morose, and to be honest, a little tedious, to discuss the future for Phil who, though suspected to be bright, is unresponsive and anxious to depart. The options are a job on a local paper - journalism being one of the last refuges of the unqualified - or, if the English master has his way, a more school "then" Oxbridge. It proved to be the latter, to Phil's

agreement - and that of his parents. What made the intervening action tolerable was that it was not required to extend beyond 50 minutes and the dialogue was sharpish, at times, rather memorably so. Tim Roth was required to show little apart from disinterest for most of the time and he did that competently. Schoolboys would think it too much of a challenge. Graham Crowden moved into the vacuum to enjoy himself as the headmaster and George Irving was hyper-active and hyper-smart as the cynical English master. Terry Coles produced and Jeremy Ansell directed.

Dennis Hackett

Dance
Dubious distinction

Pulcinella
Coliseum

You might think it difficult to make *Pulcinella* sound dreary: to take all the bounce and sentiment out of the Periplois melodies and all the sparkle out of the dances. But the choreographer, Charles Vandevelde, managed to direct a bleak performance by Festival Ballet's orchestra at the Coliseum on Tuesday, with some truly dreadful singing by the three soloists.

That got Glen Tetley's new ballet away to a bad start, compounded by the bizarre incongruity of Rouben Ter-Arutunian's design. Perhaps he has undertaken this kind of subject too often and wanted to get away from tradition. So Pulcinella wears what seems one of the less attractive of this year's bathing dresses with an irregularly shaped bit of plastic round her hips, while the other women are as overwrought with bobbles and frills as Victorian amateurs. Odd wheeled structures are moved precariously about (with what looked like a near-collision at the premiere); colours are mostly over-tasteful pastels.

So Tetley had little to help him, and he needed all the help he could get, as the ballet has a story which has defeated almost every choreographer who has tackled it (Heinz Spoerli in Basel is the only exception I know of), and the narrative character style it demands is right off Tetley's usual ground. He tackles it bravely, head-on, and goes down fighting. Every now and again there is a really bright idea, such as using Pulcinella's tears and kisses to connect the chair that will bring the supposed Pulcinella back from his pretended death, or a comic quartet for the old men in which each wants to go a different way.

But real character dancing is something more than cute gestures mixed with showy steps. It should make every person on stage completely individual and full of life. It is rapidly becoming a lost art, and neither Tetley nor his dancers

London debuts
Colourful

With her programme of Mozart, Chopin, Ravel and Liszt the Australian pianist, Janine Sowden, set herself some formidable technical challenges. Yet the dominating feature of her playing was an almost fragile sensitivity to quality of sound, which well suited Ravel's *Gaspard de la Nuit*. Perhaps "Le Gibet" could have sounded more chilling, but "Ondine" and "Scarbo" each contained a delicate mixture of poetry with virtuosity. Chopin's B-flat minor Sonata benefited equally from Miss Sowden's attention to colour. She was careful not to allow the work to degenerate into the emptiness so easily achieved in the first two movements by over-fast tempi and in the "Marche funebre" by too much pomp.

But caution, quite rightly, was not a feature of her effectively pedalled reading of the finale. Indeed her evocation of the ghostly chase was so harrowing that it made the broad serenity of Liszt's *Ballade de Dieu dans la solitude* a positive necessity.

John Percival

Stephen Pettitt

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SPECTRUM

Bringing it all back home

The Times Profile:
Bob Dylan

The revisionist wind blowing through contemporary American history is re-inflating crumpled villains into smooth heroes and dashing old icons to the ground. The bigger they stood, the further they have to fall, and none therefore has taken such a tumble as the central figure of the Sixties' counter culture, Bob Dylan.

In this re-writing of the past, just as Vietnam becomes A Good Thing - the US as defender of freedom - and "The Vets" undergo a rehabilitation, so the obloquy attaches itself to new targets, like the writers of all those pacifist lyrics.

Meanwhile across the water, Dylan, now 43, is blowing his way up Europe from Verona to Dublin on a 20-date concert tour which is widely seen as the precursor to a fresh assault on his homeland. And as he duets with his old consort Joan Baez at the German dates, the response is colossal. Here Dylan is not merely attracting the nostalgia vote, for the audience is full of youngsters who were not born when Masters of War, Hard Rain's A-Gonna Fall and the rest of those daunting chants were released.

What these teenagers want in their music is an ideology which finds no such articulate presentation in today's music. To the older listeners, some may seem hackneyed and naive, some still fresh and indestructible; whatever the case, they point to an intriguing phenomenon: the fears and the furies engendered by the Cuban missile crisis are being recycled note for note, word for word, with great effect on the youth of the cruise countries, 20 years on.

So popular is Baez in West Germany, largely because of her appeal to the Green movement, that Dylan is said to be bringing her onstage at the Wembley concert on July 7. Eighteen years ago, when he was already packing the Albert Hall, she waited in vain for a summer, and if they do perform together next month it will be the first time they have done so officially in England. It would be a pleasantly incongruous sight: the madonna with the still virginal voice next to the infinitely altered Dylan coming in a bit late and not entirely in tune - a spitfire strutting a Sunday school.

During his current European progress, gone are the gospel singers who preceded him. John the Baptist-fishman, in the 1981 tour, gone too is the 12-piece line-up of 1978. With his four-strong band (all British), the almost universal claim is that he has returned to the music of his youth, his best work sprang in the past. If the neo-conservative trends in the US have diminished his standing, they can hardly have damaged him more than did his own conversion to born-again Christianity five years ago. After all, Dylan's great strength, for all the biblical allusions that laced the lyrics from the outset, had lain in the secular mode. Why all these spiritual couplets from a street poet whose joy had once been to snarl at the manufacturers of war?

Over the past two decades there has arisen a sort of game between Dylan and the public over "where he's at". The results have often proved unsatisfactory to both parties, but somehow it has acquired a dynamic of its own. Perhaps it would have been better to heed his advice, stick to the text, and leave the man alone. Yet because of his

own elusiveness, and because of the deeply enigmatic shifts from period to period, style to style, he has connived in the process and the inquiries go on.

For the record, the latest word in New York is that he has embraced the Shabbat Orthodox, a conclusion for which the absence of Friday dates on the present tour is cited. Six months ago he took part in the bar mitzvah service for his 16-year-old son Jesse (as in James) Byron (as in the poet) Dylan at the Western Wall in Jerusalem. On that occasion Dylan Senior's dress gave credence to the notion that he had joined the Lubavitch movement, a proselytizing Hassidic Jewish sect based in Brooklyn. Certainly he has been in contact with some of that group's institutions throughout the US.

But then again, only the other week he was to be seen backstage at the *Late Night With David Letterman* show, in which he played seven songs, saying: "I wanna meet Liberace". And, as ever, getting his way. There he is in *Rolling Stone* - the Zionist scholar next to the schmaltzy tinker. "He has requested that I autograph some pictures for his children," said Liberace.

The irony is
he's not a
revolutionary

And in April, an impromptu appearance at the Grammy awards, all got up in tuxedo and shades. "He's a very nice man," said Shvede Wonder after a flunky had whisked Dylan away. "A bit introverted, but still a very nice man."

Why should we be thrown, after all this time, by what is only more evidence of multiplicity? He is an American, a Jew (Zimmerman was his name), the son of a home appliance salesman and elder of the local synagogue in Hibbing, Minnesota; grandson of an Odessa emigrant; a country boy and a city singer; a voracious reader; an assimilator of musical traditions as diverse as Gershwin, Porter, Rodgers, Leadbelly, Guthrie and the urban bluesmen. The only real point of surprise - and it was evident 20 years ago - is that contemporary folk music had somehow recruited a writer with serious claims to poetic excellence. Surely no one else working in the English language can have peddled popular music (by its sales alone it must be so dubbed) with such dense and complex lyrics. Looking back over a canon of several hundred songs, you find an astonishing breadth; sustained flights of difficult imagery, moral and religious aphorisms, metaphysical constructs, and above all, crammed narratives flashing across like novels, with fugitive figures darting, like Dylan himself, in and out of the American landscape. No wonder that credulous academics on both sides of the Atlantic have wheeled the ponderous machines of literary criticism up to this citadel and gone away rewarded.

The trouble was, and is, that his very presence in the rock industry has made him the butt of cultural snobbery and generational bias. Pop



Times have not changed: Bob Dylan in Hamburg early this month at the beginning of his 10-country tour of Europe where there has been a huge response from a whole new generation of fans

was meant to be an escape from reality, not an intellectual bed of nails. When British teenagers of the Sixties tried to turn their parents on to Dylan, the result was invariably that the gramophone was turned off. In the words of a very literary North London headmaster when confronted with the *Freewheelin'* album: "He looks like a Dickens crossing sweeper and he sounds like a sheep in pain."

The great irony of all this is that Dylan, far from being a revolutionary, is an arch traditionalist. For a start, the tunes which he purloined in his early days had been knocking around for decades. He may have bent the notes and stretched the time, but for all the world he was filching the cadences of the past to bear the messages of his own present. It was Dylan's own musical forbear, Woody Guthrie who, even while dying from Huntington's chorea, told him not to worry where the tunes came from, and Dylan took him at his word.

If he then went on to take all manner of liberties with the verse forms - three lines here, five lines there, depending on what he had to say - that was only consistent with the art of the minstrel as it can be traced back to Francois Villon and before. As Louis Cantor, a mid-West historian now working on a book about the Sixties, put it: "It is ironic that the man should have been seen as avant-garde, prior to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the words and the music were indivis-

ible, and what Dylan's doing is bringing back the old form. I consider that in the Sixties he democratized the intellectual tradition."

Falling from grace is hardly a new experience for Dylan. In 1965 he was all but howled from the stage of the Albert Hall for the heresy of going electric; in 1969 he was reviled for retreating into the sanctuary of country music with Nashville Skyline; ten years later came the odium of having discovered God. But there is consistency here, for stasis is the thing which Dylan abhors; there is a compulsion to reinvent himself in his own (or God's) new image, and if that entails tearing down the edifices of his old songs and serving them up in an almost unrecognizable form, then so be it. He is doing to them no more than he is doing to himself.

And yet surely something *did* go wrong when he waxed evangelistic. The singer may have been working in the bright light of salvation, but the songs were languishing in the dark night of the soul. So soon after the tale of the boxer, Ruben Hurricane Carter, in the best traditions of Dylan's partisan journalism, it seemed like a sort of abnegation.

The music critic Robert Shelton, a long time friend of Dylan's, and completing a biography to be published next year, is in no doubt what happened: "When the inspiration ran out, he poured Christia-

nity in, and that's where he torpedoed his career."

"He also went badly wrong over the *Renaldo and Clara* movie seven years ago. He decided - or he was persuaded - that the only way to avoid spending over a million dollars on promotion was to give a series of interviews. None of them was very revealing, but suddenly you had this sphynx who was willing to talk, so long as he could sell the visiting rights. So he started to talk and to break up his mystique. A guy who was never in the process of merchandizing anything - suddenly he was hustling."

Shelton, who has been working on the book for 15 years, measures his words with care. "As a person? He is an extremely moody guy. A manic depressive."

What, clinically? "No. First of all I'm not a psychiatrist, so I couldn't give you a clinical point of view. Manic depressive in the sense that he has these wide swings of mood. The arrogance and what have you, which is there in ample measure, that's largely self-protective. If he's thorny and difficult, it's because he wants to keep a distance. When he's relaxed, or high, or stoned..."

Does he drink, or smoke, or what? "Well, I've had some drinks with him. As to the smoking, well I'll pass on that. When he's relaxed he can be an absolutely charming guy, much like his father, who was one of the most personable people I've ever met. He was a charmer, but he could

get steely hard. Oh, a tough guy, a tough guy."

Like his son? "Yeah. Dylan's a very scary guy. He scares you because of his... I can no longer use the word uncompromising about him, but he used to be uncompromising... he doesn't like cheapness. He really doesn't like cheapness."

In what? "In anything. Cheapness in American life, cheapness in culture, cheapness in style. He really is a rigorous opponent of what is tawdry."

But what about the famous unknowability? Is it that he simply adopts a series of different guises?

"That's a part of it. But there's a quietness about him that nobody can reach. A girl who lived with him for two and a half years, Suzi Rotolo, she was asking me questions about him because even she couldn't get through to him. There's something very strange about the people from that north country up there. I suppose you could compare it to Workington, or maybe the Highlands where you feel you're on the edge of nothing. Outside of Hibbing, there isn't anything, there's just bush. The further up you go the quieter the people become; there's a kind of Indianness among the white Americans."

According to Shelton Dylan structured his early life as if he were going to die at any moment. "The strange thing is that he didn't die."

Did his rebirth
bring him a
kind of death?

Why strange? "Well, he was on the way to the cemetery several times and he got out and hitch-hiked home."

Why was he on his way? "Living. Living larger than life. Working beyond his resources, following a self-destructive pattern. A romantic poet has got to burn himself out; they all do, don't they? I think we, all of us, are making incredible, unbearable, inhuman demands on him by expecting a guy who started at the time he did still to go on giving more. He goes on out of a need for self-expression. The "Jokerman" track on *Infinite*, that's a very narcissistic song, another mirror, but a lighter, easier kind than before, when you could well not have been sure whether he identified so much with Jesus that..."

Shelton was making him sound like a schizophrenic. "That's your observation of him. I'd say multiphrenic, if there is such a word."

As Dylan plies his way towards London, there are more straws than answers blowing in the wind about the direction of his art. Although his British public took heart from the last album, their fear remains that the "re-birth" carried with it a kind of death; that the certainty of faith dulls the writing of one who could make such a fine meal of doubt. To put it crudely has God got Bob on His side, or have we? Their hope is that, slowly but surely, the Lord is being left to tend his Heaven and that their own idol is being lowered gently back down to earth. It probably won't be quite that simple, but we shall see.

Alan Franks

The Albums

FOLK AND PROTEST

1962 Bob Dylan
1963 The Freewheelin' Bob Dylan



1964 The Times They Are A-Changin'
1964 Another Side of Bob Dylan

FOLK ROCK

1965 Bringing It All Back Home
1965 Highway 61 Revisited



1966 Blonde on Blonde
1967 Bob Dylan's Greatest Hits

COUNTRY

1968 John Wesley Harding
1968 Nashville Skyline
1970 Self Portrait
1971 More Bob Dylan's Greatest Hits
1973 Pat Garrett and Billy the Kid

THE MIDDLE PERIOD

1970 Dylan
1974 Planet Waves
1974 Before the Flood
1975 Blood on the Tracks
1975 The Basement Tapes
1976 Desire



THE RELIGIOUS ERA

1977 Hard Rain
1978 Street Legal
1978 Under the Sky



1980 Saved

1981 Shot of Love
1981 Infidels



TOMORROW

Revealed: the nine men who plotted to kill Pope John Paul II

moreover... Miles Kingdon

For those of you voting today for a Euro-candidate and still not quite sure what Europe is all about, or indeed where it is, here are all the facts you need to know.

Q. What is involved in voting for a Euro-MP?
A. It's exactly the same as voting for your normal MP.

Q. But I have no idea what a Euro-MP does, or what he is meant to do, or where he is when I need him.

A. As I said, it's just like voting for your normal MP.

Q. What is Europe?

A. Europe is a group of countries who have decided to make the regulations for the next war so hard to follow that it will probably never happen.

Q. What has been the result so far?

A. A lot of butter and a lot of paper.

Q. What is the butter for?

A. It is our main weapon against Russia. If the Soviet Union should ever declare war on us, they know we would drop a million tonnes of butter on them. This would ruin their diet and they would all die of hunger, lingering deaths.

Q. What if Russia doesn't declare war?

A. We shall have to think of a new use for butter.

Q. When Greece joined the EEC, did they have any new ideas for butter?

A. No, but we now have a mound of olives.

Q. What is the basic idea behind the Treaty of Rome?

A. The idea, basically, is: when in Brussels, do as the Germans do.

Q. Why did Britain join the EEC?

A. To unite the French and Germans against us and make the next war impossible.

Q. I thought the answer was: to introduce a refreshing dollop of common sense and compromise.

A. Yes, but unfortunately Mrs Thatcher has spilt all that butter down the drain.

Q. Why does Europe featherbed the farmers and not the industrialists?

A. Because farmers can at least

produce butter, but all industry produces acid rain.

Q. Could you use the acid rain to get rid of butter?

A. Not if it means Geoffrey Cannon writing an angry book about it.

Q. Has anyone ever left the Common Market?

A. Yes, Greenland.

Q. Was this a good or a bad thing?

A. Good, because we lost a blubber mountain. Bad, because the Common Market is now half the size it was and much easier for Russia to invade.

Q. Why on earth would Russia want to capture Europe?

A. As a nice going away present for Mr Chernomir.

Q. Why wouldn't the EEC admit Britain under a committed European like Mr Heath?

A. Because when they heard him trying to speak French, they said: "Mon Dieu, if this is what a committed European from Britain sounds like, what must the others be like?"

Q. Why has Russia never invaded Europe?

A. Because they know all the roads would be blocked with French lorries.

Q. How much paper does the EEC produce every year?

A. Enough to wrap all the butter in Europe.

Q. Why is the EEC centre sometimes in Brussels, sometimes Luxembourg, Strasbourg or Rome, but never anywhere in Britain?

A. I'm not sure. I think it's so hard to do with our football supporters.

Q. Why should I vote for a Euro-MP today?

A. So you can say you were the only person in your town to do so.

Q. Which party should I vote for?

A. If you are against Europe, for Labour. If you are for Europe, for the Alliance. If you couldn't care less either way, for the Tories.

Q. And if I'm passionately pro-Europe?

A. Go out and buy some butter.

Hidden
women

Women have been hidden from history.

The terms in which traditional political history was written ensured that their contribution to the past would go largely unrecorded since women did not fill the role of statesman or politician, general or lawyer. Now social history is uncovering the lives of "ordinary people" has focused on the activities of half the population - women. Nowhere is the scope of their ambition more apparent than in the programme of the major conference in the field of women's history, the Berkshire Conference to be held at Smith College, Massachusetts in early June. For three days historians will hear papers on subjects as diverse as *Gender and sexual disorder in the Renaissance*, *Female deviance under scrutiny, 1860-1960*, *Right-wing women in France and Germany in the 1895-1945*. The politics of motherhood, *Women's role in medieval monastic life*, *White women among North American Indians*, *Women's prison history*, *Jews and feminism*, and *Grandma was an activist - radical women remember*.

"Golden age"

Between 1820-3, out of the 500 women admitted to Salpêtrière, the Paris public asylum for women, 89 (or 17.8 per cent) were diagnosed as "hysterical".

Among the men admitted to the male counterpart, Bicêtre, there were only two. These statistics, coupled with Freud's work on hysteria, particularly in his writing on Anna O during the same period, raise important questions about the cultural and political significance of the fin

de siècle "golden age" of hysteria. Was hysteria an illness? asks Dianne Hunter in the current issue of *Feminist Studies*, or was it an expression of women's anger and resentment which patriarchal conventions of society made it impossible to express linguistically?

Work outside

The 1851 census reveals that of women over 20, nearly 800,000 worked outside the home in paid employment - and many more did part time or occasional work that the census did not track. But what did they do? Sally Alexander is studying women's work in London in the nineteenth century and her report of the years 1820-50 has just been published by the *Journeymen's Press* in conjunction with the *London History Workshop*. She chose London because the metropolis offered no single staple employment for women, unlike the northern textile towns, and in a city of skilled trades and small workshops, women, although long excluded from formal apprenticeships, often worked with their husbands in a trade.

The author's work particularly illuminates the working conditions of the numerous outworkers contingent on the processes of the industrial revolution, and with the various studies of women in the mills and Angela John's book on the "pit brow lasses" of the coal mines, a picture of the lives of working-class women in the nineteenth century is being built.

Woman at mill

Wet nurse suckles child of Digne de Poitiers

Medieval marriage

As late as the thirteenth century, penalties for rape were reduced if the woman was pregnant. A twelfth-century girl, had been married so young that she was still playing with dolls as a widow. The lives of medieval women surface in documents, literature and records about marriage and religion. Georges Duby's magisterial work on medieval marriage, *The Knight, the Lady and Priest* (Allen Lane) has just appeared in English translation; Angela Lucas has explored the cult of the Virgin Mary as a role model for women in her work on *Women in the Middle Ages* (Harvard Press), and Pauline Stafford in *Queens, Concubines and Dowagers: The King's Wife in the Early Middle Ages* (Batsford) traces the way queens became secure from the threat of the progeny of concubines, and dowagers were able to live out their old age in peace as the Church's ruling for monogamy became accepted, the law of primogeniture established and a pattern of royal succession a stabilizing factor in society.

Fabian founder

1984, the centenary of the founding of the Fabian Society sees the publication by Virago of the second volume of one of the movement's best known founders, Beatrice Webb. Beatrice Webb was not involved in the early struggles to improve

Over 50

The Cambridge Population Group defines a spinster as someone over 50 who dies without ever having been married. Spinsters represented a significant segment in the

population yet they have been even more "hidden from history" than their married or widowed sisters - apart from the findings in Richard Wall's recent article in *Females de demographie historique*, "Women alone in English society".

Mother love?

Did mothers always love their children? No, argued Lawrence Stone and Philippe Aries. Using such evidence as pictures, literature, the use of wet nurses and the statistics for infant abandonment, they adduced that it was not until the decline of high rates of infant mortality in the mid-eighteenth century that a fully child-orientated society emerged. In *Riposte*, Linda Pollock in her book *Forgotten Children* (Cambridge University Press) uses letters and diaries to show very tender maternal feelings well before the 1700s; G. Sussman in *Selling Milk: The Wet Nurse business in France 1715-1914* explains how many mothers had to send their own babies out to wet nurses in order that they could work to support their families and Olwen Hufton in *The Poor of Eighteenth-Century France* demonstrates that for many mothers of illegitimate children, abandonment was the child's only hope of advance.

Witch hunt

For a time witches were rather favoured by some historians who liked to see them as crypto-feminists, advanced thinkers who became the scapegoats of a male dominated society as Barbara Ehrenreich and Delire English suggested in an influential article *Witches, Midwives and Nurses*. But recently, work by C. Marchant on women and ecology and Christina Lerner's book on the witch hunt in Scotland, modify this picture by demonstrating that those women who were accused of being witches were often old, alone - indeed the conventional "wise women" of the village.

Juliet Gardiner

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: Women's history

Wet nurse suckles child of Digne de Poitiers

Medieval marriage

As late as the thirteenth century, penalties for rape were reduced if the woman was pregnant. A twelfth-century girl, had been married so young that she was still playing with dolls as a widow. The lives of medieval women surface in documents, literature and records about marriage and religion. Georges Duby's magisterial work on medieval marriage, *The Knight, the Lady and Priest* (Allen Lane) has just appeared in English translation; Angela Lucas has explored the cult of the Virgin Mary as a role model for women in her work on *Women in the Middle Ages* (Harvard Press), and Pauline Stafford in *Queens, Concubines and Dowagers: The King's Wife in the Early Middle Ages* (Batsford) traces the way queens became secure from the threat of the progeny of concubines, and dowagers were able to live out their old age in peace as the Church's ruling for monogamy became accepted, the law of primogeniture established and a pattern of royal succession a stabilizing factor in society.

Fabian founder

1984, the centenary of the founding of the Fabian Society sees the publication by Virago of the second volume of one of the movement's best known founders, Beatrice Webb. Beatrice Webb was not involved in the early struggles to improve

Over 50

The Cambridge Population Group defines a spinster as someone over 50 who dies without ever having been married. Spinsters represented a significant segment in the

population yet they have been even more "hidden from history" than their married or widowed sisters - apart from the findings in Richard Wall's recent article in *Females de demographie historique*, "Women alone in English society".

Mother love?

Did mothers always love their children? No, argued Lawrence Stone and Philippe Aries. Using such evidence as pictures, literature, the use of wet nurses and the statistics for infant abandonment, they adduced that it was not until the decline of high rates of infant mortality in the mid-eighteenth century that a fully child-orientated society emerged. In *Riposte*, Linda Pollock in her book *Forgotten Children* (Cambridge University Press) uses letters and diaries to show very tender maternal feelings well before the 1700s; G. Sussman in *Selling Milk: The Wet Nurse business in France 1715-1914* explains how many mothers had to send their own babies out to wet nurses in order that they could work to support their families and Olwen Hufton in *The Poor of Eighteenth-Century France* demonstrates that for many mothers of illegitimate children, abandonment was the child's only hope of advance.

Witch hunt

For a time witches were rather favoured by some historians who liked to see them as crypto-feminists, advanced thinkers who became the scapegoats of a male dominated society as Barbara Ehrenreich and Delire English suggested in an influential article *Witches, Midwives and Nurses*. But recently, work by C. Marchant on women and ecology and Christina Lerner's book on the witch hunt in Scotland, modify this picture by demonstrating that those women who were accused of being witches were often old, alone - indeed the conventional "wise women" of the village.

Juliet Gardiner

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 367)

ACROSS	8 Bringing up to date (13)	15 Pot cover (3)	18 Little group (6)
9 Pen point (3)	16 Verse (6)	19 Growing old (6)	20 Accomplished (6)
10 Foursome (9)	17 Release from cell (6)	21 Tardy (4)	
11 Rattabags (5)			
12 Church tower (7)			
13 Hydrogen cyanide acid (7)			
14 Skilled craft (5)			
19 Excellent motto (5)			
22 Telepathic ability (1,1,1)			
23 Proper processor (8,5)			
DOWN	1 Changes (6)		
2 Estate (6)			
3 Coal dust mounds (8)			
4 Parish priests (6)			
5 Rave (4)			
6 First rate (6)			
7 Atchoo (6)</			

BOOKS

Who killed the Pope? I, said the publisher

I have had a pretty close look at the bodies of four Popes. And I must say that the corpse which gave me the most trouble, more precisely, a sort of perplexity and disquietude, was that of John Paul I, the humble predecessor of the present pontiff. At the time of his death in September 1978, after 33 days as Pope, there was talk in Rome of foul play. But it was little more than talk, and now we must be extremely grateful to David Yallop, whether he believe it or not, for the efficient way in which he makes out a case for murder, and actually names the list of suspects who he believes could and would have poisoned this seemingly inoffensive little man elected to the papacy as, in the words of Cardinal Hummel, "God's candidate".

David Yallop's indictment is massive. It covers only the persons whom he sees as having motives for murdering John Paul I, but includes the present Pope, on the grounds that he is happy to have around him men regarded by David Yallop as capable, theoretically at least, of a monstrous crime and, in the case of one of them, of irresponsible financial adventures. In fact, he is hardest of all on Monsignor Paul Marcinkus, the American Archbishop who is one of the men he lists as a suspect in his allegations of murder. Marcinkus is still head of the Vatican's bank, and had extremely close business dealings with Roberto Calvi the Italian banker, found dead under Blackfriars Bridge in June 1982, to the extent that the Vatican has had to agree to pay \$250m to save its face after the collapse of Calvi's Ambrosiano Bank. Calvi is high on the list of suspects. Of his associate, Marcinkus, David Yallop says: "He can also justly claim to have brought the Roman Catholic Church into greater disrepute than any other priest in modern times".

Essentially David Yallop's accusations are based on motives which he identifies as a variety of fears, within the Vatican, as well as among financiers dealing with the Curia, that the new Pope was about to embark on an internal revolution. Most important was the idea that the Bank with all its ramifications was about to be removed from the control of Marcinkus. The author believes that such fears were justified, and he devotes a

Peter Nichols reviews the book that murders Pope John Paul I

IN GOD'S NAME
By David Yallop
Cape, £9.95

good deal of his book to delineating the character and experiences of Albino Luciani before his election to the papacy as John Paul I. Luciani was against the official Roman Catholic teaching which forbids artificial methods of birth-control; he was for a poor church and not one engaged in dubious financial activities on an international scale. He had actually protested to Marcinkus about the Bank's methods before being elected Pope, and had been roughly treated by the burly American prelate.

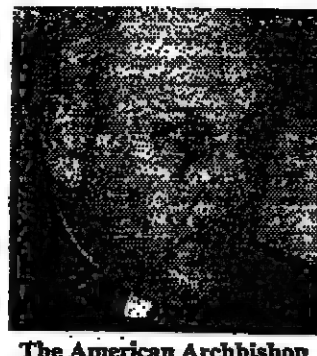
The persons in David Yallop's list of possibly guilty men, apart from Marcinkus and Calvi, are the late Cardinal Villot, Secretary of State to John Paul I and retained until his death by the present Pope; Michele Sindona, the former financial adviser to the Vatican now serving a long prison sentence in the United States for fraudulent bankruptcy; Licio Gelli, head of the sinister "propaganda" masonic lodge and now a fugitive after escaping last August from prison and, last, the late Cardinal Cody, who died in his Archdiocese of Chicago in April 1982 in an odour of scandal. "One of these men", David Yallop alleges, "was at the very heart of the conspiracy that resulted in the murder of Luciani."

What is one to make of allegations that, if true, would totally overshadow the attempted murder in May 1982 of the present pontiff who was seriously wounded by a Turkish terrorist? A terrorist after all is working in his own interests, or in the cause of someone or some organization that has paid him to kill. That is bad enough, but it is not as bad as a conspiracy involving priests, men close to the Pope, or public figures whatever their credit,

who were in some way involved in the Vatican circle.

I read this book with the absorbing interest aroused by an expert prosecutor at a sensational trial. David Yallop is well briefed. I must however say this I was not impressed at the time of John Paul I's death with the rumours of murder, and this book, impressive though it is in putting together the best possible case for murder, has not changed my scepticism. The evidence does not support sufficiently the allegations that are made, and I doubt that there is more to be found in any subsequent investigation which might raise the level of circumstantial indications to genuine proof.

Apart from this essential weakness, the book betrays an unfamiliarity with the atmosphere which surrounds the Vatican. I totally agree with Mr Yallop that Vatican officials behave too often as if they are trying to conceal something from you. This



The American Archbishop



Cardinal Villot



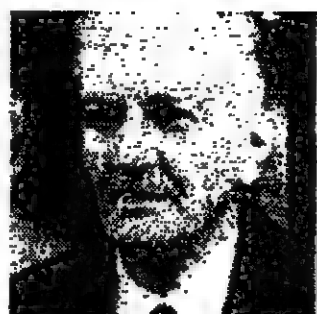
Mason Gelli



The Pope who lasted for 33 days



Cardinal Cody



Financier Sindona



The Italian banker

however does not necessarily mean they are nursing guilty secrets. He tried to obtain a copy of Luciani's death certificate and, not surprisingly to anyone in close contact with the Vatican, failed. He comments: "The fact that a full autopsy or postmortem was not performed despite international custom and concern is powerful evidence that Luciani was murdered." I should say that the Vatican remains pretty hopeless at conducting its activities with the normal degree of frankness adopted outside its walls. It has only itself to blame if a book like this is written.

My own feelings after reading this book with, I must say, the greatest care, are much the same as when I was looking at the body of John Paul I, with his red embroidered slippers still nearly new and hardly used. I had sat earlier through the years of the Second Vatican Council, and my

reading of the wishes of that historic assembly was that it had prepared the way for a new type of papacy, much less prominent than before, less important relatively within the structures of the Roman Catholic Church. The sort of Popes it looked forward to were surely a succession of pastors such as Luciani. Perhaps he, personally, was simply inadequate. That is perfectly arguable. Or perhaps the idea was inadequate, or too elitist, as might also be argued, given the popular success of the mighty papacy of John Paul II. But surely things are radically wrong if the death of one John Paul can, even remotely, be thought of as murder, while the second John Paul very narrowly escaped murder in front of the eyes of the world.

These are issues Mr Yallop is not attempting to face. But, indirectly, he reminds us, they exist and need patient investigation, without preconceptions.

Private jokes and ghastly goings-on

FICTION

Andrew Sinclair

ONE SUMMER AT ST MERRY

By Denys Val Baker
William Kimber, £6.95

STRANGE LOOP

By Amanda Prantera
Corgi, £8.50

THE SWITCH

By Nick Sharman
New English Library, £8.95

THE THIRD DAY

By Michael Delahaye
Corgi, £7.95

and terror, but always in a language which the old narrator describes as an economical *detente* with his obsession. Amanda Prantera has written an elegant and haunting tale.

The Switch is to *Strange Loop* what a Hammer Dracula film is to Murnau's *Nosferatu* or Dreyer's *Jungfruen*. It is a novel on the way towards a screenplay about an American girl, whose family is killed off in order that their bodies should be possessed by the spirits of the dead members of her lover's family. That is the switch. On nearly every page, gory apparitions of skeletal murderers confront the heroine, whose fortitude is tested beyond credibility. At one point, before a ghastly murder in owl hoots, the victim feels that he is "spooked by a crummy B-movie effect" and yells at the bird of ill omen, "Shut up, you dumb cliché!" Absolutely so.

Christ is not risen, but dead in *The Third Day*. A dig in Israel claims to have discovered the bones of the crucified Jesus, which will prove the end of the Catholic Church, if not of Christianity itself. The Israeli defend the bones, their secret weapon against American betrayal, against a mixed bag of CIA agents and Palestinian terrorists. Michael Delahaye has carried out a great deal of research into the background of this thriller, which is written with pace and a nice feeling for place. It is a good example of its genre. Even its plot is credible, if blasphemous.

The Brahmin who made free India

Woodrow Wyatt
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
A Biography, Volume Three,
1956-1964
By Sarvepalli Gopal
Cape, £18

Professor Gopal has the man so accurately that reading his book is like talking to Nehru. The charm and decency of the liberally minded democrat is there. So are the flashes of impatience and the woolly minded socialism which Nehru could never make clear to anyone, including himself.

Nehru was not a good administrator. He waffled in the clichés of idealism and gave too little attention to facts and details, particularly in the last eight years of his life covered here. That India became more prosperous while he was Prime Minister was due more to international advances in the improvement of agriculture than to his wisdom. He made the customary mistake of leaders of backward countries of thinking rapid industrialization would be more beneficial. It is the difference between Poland, which made the same mistake, and Hungary which consciously put agriculture first and in consequence, has, for an Eastern European country, a high standard of living.

Yet Nehru was the right leader for India after independence. He had the glamour of a Whig Duke in nineteenth century England. The Indian

people were prepared to accept from him that parliamentary democracy and all that goes with it was best; and he made it stick despite the blows that his daughter sometimes strikes at it.

He established India as a power to be courted and listened to through his non-alignment policy. He wanted India to be a Switzerland, able to keep out of conflicts but, unlike Switzerland, able to preach to the world. He nearly came unstuck.

Having agreed to the outrageous accession to India by the Hindu Maharajah of Kashmir, he was instantly embroiled with Pakistan. His democratic instincts were second to those of the Kashmiri Brahmin, and he refused to allow a plebiscite to determine what the Kashmiris wanted, eventually imprisoning Sheikh Abdullah to whose rescue he used to go in the old days of the British Raj.

The annexation of Goa brought him much international scorn from those who gleefully jibed that it contravened his famous on peaceful persuasion.

The most significant failure of Nehru's non-alignment policy was the Chinese invasion of thousands of square miles of Indian territory along the frontier. Nehru with his credulous socialist idealism supposed that communist, Peking valued India's non-alignment too much to upset a country which Nehru innocently believed had a similar approach to the world.

Professor Gopal can be proud of this book as he can be of his two previous volumes on Nehru. He was a great and romantic man, for all his vagueness, and this book shows it.

Portrait of the author by daughter

Stephen Willink
RICHARD HUGHES,
AUTHOR, FATHER
By Penelope Hughes
Alan Sutton, £10.95

Diccon Hughes, best known for his precocious masterpiece *A High Wind in Jamaica*, died in 1976, leaving unfinished the trilogy which many believed would establish him as England's Tolstoy. Now Penny Minney, the second of his five children, brings us a welcome memoir - not quite a biography, since his rip-roaring early years go unrecorded (except in the oblique manner of overhead reminiscence), and the last 18, after Penny's marriage, are thinly pencilled in.

After *High Wind* (1929) there was a nine-year gap before his successor, the Courtesan *In Hazard*. The war took him to the Admiralty, where language and protocol he embraced with surprising enthusiasm. But the writing of bureaucratic prose dulled his natural fantasy; returning to his bleak Welsh redoubt, he slowed almost to a standstill. There were too many wasted years (the Admiralty history, desultory script-writing for Ealing Studios), but life went on. Innumerable friends remained faithful, while small children, to a tot, adored him, clambering all over him and inflicting dreadful indignities on his grizzled beard. Gradually, the spark was rekindled, helped by a subject (the rise of Hitler) which fully engaged his imagination. Writing was still a penance, but in 1953 he briefly escaped, joining the crew of Penny's barely seaworthy Crab for an epic Aegean crossing.

One Sunday morning, arriving at Victoria unkept and filthy after a vile channel crossing, Diccon resolved to attend matins at (of all places) St Peter's Eaton Square - and was denied admittance. I remember him telling the tale with undisguised satisfaction, seeing it, perhaps, as a parable of his own contradictions - his simultaneous attachment to, and alienation from, the pious certainties of his upbringing.

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Nastiness in Libya, or Hell

THRILLERS

Tim Heald

A SUITABLE CASE FOR CORRUPTION

By Norman Lewis
Hamish Hamilton, £8.95

Timely, of Norman Lewis to have set most of his new book in an expatriate's Libya, a country which seems as near hell as anyone is likely to get in this life. The main English language television offering is "Their Life in Your Hands" and the most exotic legal drink is alcohol-free "Jamaica Supreme" whose "sourish dessert-apple flavour" was popularly believed "almost exactly to copy that of Veuve Clicquot, extra sec". The locals are uniformly ingratiating at the same time as being enigmatically hostile.

Ronald Kemp is a foreign correspondent who has knocked around the Mediterranean for years before ending up as a stringer in Tripoli where he has gone partially native. He has a job with an English language government, called Green Standard, and a smart Government supplied villa on the seashore. It is the time of great Libya-Egyptian enmity when Sadat and Gaddafi were keen to arrange each other's demise. This is the great game in which Kemp is a pawn - rather a sad and lonely pawn with wife and children back in Brighton soaking up salary in mortgage and school fees.

It isn't the most thrilling of thrillers but it is much more literate than most and sharply and sardonically observed. He's especially good on a certain sort of expat, personified in the ghastly figure of Craddock who is in some ill-defined import-export business and who has interesting black market connections.

State of Fear, by Mary Napier (Hutchinson, £7.95). There are lots of women writing

whodunnits, but precious few spinning yarns like this excellent tale of little girl lost in a Central American republic where chaos is the only constant. A pity, because there is some evidence (Susan Hill on the first war, Olivia Manning on the second) for thinking that women can write at least as excitingly about action and with a greater humanity. There are chase sequences, by rail and road, in this book which are as riveting as anything I have read this year, and it was an inspired stroke to have our innocent abroad from rural Northumberland land teaming up with an LNER engine made in Doncaster and Newcastle.

A Legacy From Tenerife, by Robert Macleod (Hutchinson, £7.95). Sudden entry of man with smoking gun used to be the standard cliché of thriller writing but nowadays he is closely followed by girl with "high cheekbones, and a wide, generous mouth". In this book she arrives by plane from Winnipeg on page 36 and the men with the guns don't barge in, unannounced at four in the morning, until page 178. And even then the guns, though loaded, are not yet smoking.

Robert Macleod has written 20 books under this name and more than 30 under his own,

Bill Knox. Predictably enough his touch is sure especially in Edinburgh where his aptly named hero, Mr Gaunt, works for the archaically entitled Queen's Remembrancer. This gives him, evidently, a licence to kill and this he does, remarkably unencumbered by a bad back and sundry other injuries.

The Feet of a Snake, by Barry Chubb (Hodder & Stoughton, £8.95). Let us assume that, like the hero of this book, you have just returned from the Ayatollah's Iran with a bad limp and tape recordings which "could jeopardise the entire structure of the Western World".

Nothing very remarkable about this so you proceed from Heathrow to the Berkeley Hotel ("Discreet and elegant, it goes unnoticed by the casual observer") and wander across to Harrods to choose some jewellery for your wife. Rather late in the day you realize you are being followed by a blonde with legs of extraordinary length and beauty so you leap into a taxi and say "Drive over to Barnes". There, with consummate ease, you give the CIA the slip, catch a tube at Hammer-smith and go straight back to Harrods where you spend two hours playing the tapes containing "the most sensitive, dangerous material imaginable, on a recorder in the radio and television department."

If you or I limped round Barnes and Harrods like this I suspect we might arouse the occasional suspicion but not in this book. Our hero, Michael Adel, is good with a gun, good in bed, and gets away with murder time and again.

Carver with sharp sword but dull pen

William Jackson

THE SEVEN AGES OF THE BRITISH ARMY

By Field Marshal Lord Carver
Bidenfeld & Nicolson, £12.95

Field Marshals are not usually prolific writers: the qualities needed to handle sword and pen are rarely combined in men at the pinnacle of the military profession. Nevertheless, two successive generations of soldiers have produced such men: Viscount Montgomery and Lord Carver, the common denominator between the two being a determination to achieve the highest professional standards through the study of war. The interest in Montgomery's books lay in his victorious but controversial career; Carver's rests in his reputation as the incisive Commander-in-Chief Far East, Chief of General Staff and Chief of Defence Staff in the final phases of Britain's withdrawal from empire.

Let it be said straight away that this is hardly a book for the general reader. The Field Marshal gives two clues in his preface as to why this should be so. He says he has written it "to give back to the Army, in small part, what it gave me". It is a labour of love and scholarship, which spans almost four centuries of the Army's history. He

has omitted few, if any, significant military incidents and hence he has, perforce, to be clinically brief.

His second point is that he has been "at pains to discover and record the strengths of the forces opposing each other in the campaigns and battles, and the casualties which they suffered and inflicted." "These are basic factors," he says, "in the military equation, which I have found lacking in other histories and which bring a sense of proportion to the account." Regrettably they make tedious reading too. The Field Marshal's accounts of the Army's epic battles are not only brief but flat as well. It is the statistics rather than the men and their regiments which stand out.

He deals with each age in two parts: the events and his

analysis of them. The first is a useful and detailed calendar in which the curriculum vitae of the chosen commander of the age, be it Cromwell or any of the other seven, assumes greater importance than the events which shaped the Army. In the second there are surprisingly few outstanding conclusions, despite the depth of thought and personal experience of the author.

The real disappointment, however, lies in the Field Marshal's failure to set his analysis into the political and strategic background of each age. There is, for instance, no mention of the constant struggle between the "Maritime" and "Continental" schools of thought which has been waged unceasingly since Queen Anne's day and is still far from resolved. At its birth during the Restoration period the British regular Army was the arbiter of British politics: four centuries of experience have wrought a sea change in its attitudes. More about the soldiers, their motives and their sources of inspiration would have made this a better book.

KINGSLEY AMIS

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"Funny, tender and provoking... I was delighted and gripped by it." Melvyn Bragg, *Punch*

"Perhaps the most skilfully written of all Amis's novels. *Stanley and the Women* reveals Kingsley Amis in the full flood of his talent." J.K.L. Walker, *Times Literary Supplement*

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HUTCHINSON £8.95

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£3.95 The Sherwood Press

THE TIMES DIARY

GLC last act: played to win

Ken Livingstone is preparing to play his trump card in his fight to save the GLC. Should the Bill to abolish the GLC elections pass unamended through its committee stage at the end of the month - as it did through the Lords on Monday - he will tell the GLC Labour group that he and other councillors should resign and force a string of by-elections. With GLC abolition inevitably the central issue, Livingstone believes he would win a handsomely increased majority in his Paddington constituency, and that the results would provide irrefutable proof of the public will. For maximum impact, his by-election would be set for late September, thereby boosting Labour and hugely embarrassing the Tories just before their respective annual conferences. No one would be happier at such an outcome than Neil Kinnock. The Labour leader has already discussed this "by-election strategy" with Livingstone and given it his full and eager blessing.

What was done

Publication of a book entitled *What is to be done about Law and Order* faced unscheduled delays - after thieves struck twice and stole the drafts. Authors Jock Young and John Lea describe in their foreword how, first time around, a thief broke into their car and made off with the drafts, along with a Conservative report advocating a "hang 'em, fog 'em" approach to crime and punishment. The second break-in resulted in the loss of articles advocating abolition of prisons. The writers comment: "If this was the basis of a controlled experiment, the results were specially inconclusive."

Ap-art-heid

Grateful as Peter Pitt, chairman of the GLC's arts committee, was to be informed by this column that one of the artists to exhibit at the Festival Hall from Sunday was South African-born (her hanging space has since been shifted to an obscure corner), he obviously feels he cannot wholly rely on PHS as his scout. Yesterday the committee discussed a report recommending that artists and performers who appear in South Africa should be banned from GLC premises. "In order to ensure against breaches, it will be necessary to undertake continuous checks and investigations of promoters, artists, actors and other entertainers," the document says. Money being no object, the committee proposes to employ two monitoring officers - one at £14,500 and the other at £10,205 a year with £5,000 "extras".

● A hunting lodge operator who shot his common-law wife because he mistook her for a bear was acquitted of second-degree murder in Quebec Superior Court. The jury deliberated for nearly ten hours before acquitting him.

Warning signal

The Advertising Standards Authority has received complaints about a British Rail advertisement which claims that Inter-City trains are punctual. The authority's report, published yesterday, upholds the complaints, and suggests that BR's statement "was ill-advised and should be avoided in future".

House privilege

Ex-patriot Britons living on the Continent, who tune into Radio 4 on Long Wave, will be denied the European election results this Sunday. BBC bosses have decreed that the "insomniacs" guide to select committees, *Inside Parliament*, must still be broadcast. When the election team realized they would be robbed of their Euro-audience a furious row broke out at Broadcasting House. The producer of *Inside Parliament* even offered to forfeit his programme, PHS is told - but to no avail.

Not out

The snobbish members of the club Pratt's who apparently attempted to blackmail Energy Secretary Peter Walker seem to have been overruled. Although Walker has not made the club's 1984 official "banning" list, he tells *The Times* he is a member. Meanwhile, a member tells PHS that the candidate's book, which contained wounding and virtually unprintable remarks about him and his fellow minister Michael Heseltine, who was also proposed, has been removed.

Clean proofs

No sooner had I received proofs of a book on Indira Gandhi, than Heron, the publishers, begged for them back, and sought a promise that I would not write about it. Author and businessman Swaraj Paul wanted the contents kept secret. I was told, until the Commons launch on July 3, at which Mrs Thatcher, Cecil Parkinson, Michael Foot and the entire Indo-British establishment are expected to attend. Perhaps they should know the book describes the 1975-1977 Emergency merely as "a disagreeable necessity" provoked by politically-inspired disorder, not by Mrs Gandhi's conviction for electoral malpractice. According to the book, Mrs Gandhi knew nothing of the excesses and India's sterilization programmes were "responsible efforts to curb the explosive (population) growth". Always committed to democracy, she lost the eventual election only because, writes Paul, "it was the dirtiest India had ever known".

PHS

Robert Fisk looks behind superpower cooperation in the Gulf

A fearful balancing act



might swiftly become the second victim. America's inevitable involvement would present the Russians with a grave predicament, because their allies in such a conflict would be America's allies too.

This, of course, is not how day-to-day arguments go in Moscow. The Soviet's long-standing fear of a new Islamicization in their own Muslim states has been augmented by a growing awareness that a positive role in the Iraq-Iran war would help to gain that elusive seat at the Middle East negotiating table which the Russians have always demanded. The Soviets, moreover, are receiving hard cash for arms deliveries to Iraq - dollars which come, ironically, from Saudi

Arabia's funding of Saddam Hussein. If Moscow can gain diplomatically while the Americans blunder militarily - perhaps in an open engagement between the Iranian air force and a US warship that trails its colours a little too far up the Gulf - so much the better for the Kremlin. The Americans are worried about their oil-producing allies in the Gulf and about their prestige after the debacle in Lebanon. US power has to be shown to achieve results (though not until after the presidential elections in November), and there is a suspicion in the Gulf region that Washington has grossly underestimated the economic results of a closure of the Gulf shipping lanes. More seriously, it apparently

still regards Iran's revolution and its effects in the Middle East as a fundamentalist or revivalist force. The Russians see it in much the same light. But the revolution in the Islamic states is essentially a reactionary force, in the most literal sense of the word, and it is thus not influenced by the sort of political palliatives the superpowers have used in the past.

Its roots have deeply penetrated the sub-soil of the vulnerable Middle Eastern states. While world attention is focussed on the worsening crisis in the Gulf, the final bloody chapter in America's former involvement in Lebanon is being written.

With the withdrawal of the Americans from that country, and the total military eclipse of Israel's ambitions there, the stage is now being set for what could be the end of any serious western influence in the territory. In Damascus, western diplomats are talking of Soviet arms shipments to the Lebanese Druze militias as a preliminary to an offensive against the last Lebanese government army stronghold at Souk el-Gharb. According to the Druze themselves, who have so far provided no evidence of this, the Russians have sent them, through Syria, several dozen new armoured vehicles mounted with 5 machine-guns and to number the modern battle tanks. If the Christians continue to prevaricate over the national reforms they once promised, then the Druze, and perhaps the Shia too, will be in a position to launch an attack upon the Maronites in east Beirut.

The world has largely lost interest in Lebanon, since the western military presence disappeared, but the Soviets stand to profit by the vacuum. Their closest Middle East ally, Syria, now influences events in Beirut and holds the only serious negotiating card with Iran.

So, while the Americans and the Soviets align themselves in the Gulf to confront the one power they have failed to comprehend, Washington will find that Moscow has been busy elsewhere to ensure that both superpowers reach the final negotiating table. A few Arab states may crumble in the meantime, and the map of the Middle East could look badly fractured when the Gulf war ends. But what could also emerge is a region that no longer wants either the protection or the liability of friends like America or the Soviet Union.

Will the next Buggins please stand up

shoes. But in this context, who is Buggins? Mr Willis holds the more senior position, but he has been at Congress House a mere 10 years, having been put there by Mr Jack Jones in 1974. By comparison with Mr Lea, who has been there since 1964, he is an arriviste, a sort of carpetbugger.

So the personal merits of the men, and the policies with which they are associated (rightly or wrongly) are now being weighed in the balance as the unions make their choice. The construction workers started the ball rolling by deciding to nominate Mr Willis, and his old union the Transport and General Workers' Union followed suit last week. Both are essentially left forces, but his candidacy is picking up support across the political spectrum, from the moderate bank workers and, almost certainly, the town-hall union. So far, only the white-collar union APEX and the railway clerks, TSSA have declared for Mr Lea, though the engineering workers will probably back him, and he should also pick up the third-largest union, the General Municipal,

Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union.

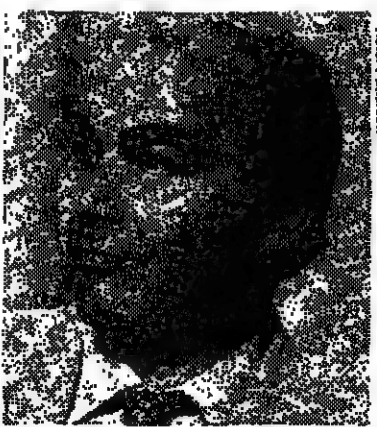
However, once the TGWU speaks, others begin to listen very seriously, and the dominoes are beginning to fall in favour of their man. Mr Lea is evidently conscious of that, but he is not giving up the contest yet. He is in Brighton today, so that delegates to the Nalco conference can see him at a fringe meeting. He has an article in today's *The Listener*, ostensibly a book review but more pertinently a statement of his beliefs, a manifesto for the coming election.

In it, he says things like "For today's school leavers, history may be bunk and trade unions not much better" and "We must not become totally preoccupied with our own organizational base". These statements could have been lifted straight from *TUC Strategy*, the bible of the "new realism", which is not now as fashionable as it was a year ago, when the trade movement was tortured with self-doubt in the wake of Labour's humiliating defeat at the polls.

Indeed, too close an identification



Norman Willis (left) and David Lea: personal merits



Why conservationists are all aflutter

The collective fury of the European entomological establishment has forced the Greater London Council to abort its plans to release more than 1,000 butterflies on Hampstead Heath on June 21. As publicity stunts go, this one seemed a perfectly agreeable curtain-raiser to the silly season. Scientific opinion, however, deploring it as an especially pernicious strain of midsummer madness, consigned the project unhesitatingly to the scrapheap of natural history.

Five species were to be involved: Red Admiral, Painted Lady, Small Tortoiseshell, Speckled Wood and Wall Brown. The first three, Collins's butterfly book tells us, are Vaneids, known for their vast migratory range and their taste for nettles and thistles; the other two are Satyridae, a type which comprises 30 per cent of all European butterflies, whose larvae feed on grasses. None of the species is a stranger to Hampstead Heath, nor by any stretch of the imagination endangered.

The Nature Conservancy Council - which coordinated the opposition

on behalf of the Royal Society for Nature Conservation, the British Entomological and Natural History Society, the European Lepidoptery Society, the British Butterfly Conservation Society, and the Joint Committee on the Conservation of British Insects - defined three broad objections to the scheme.

For a start, some scientists were convinced that existing butterfly habitats in and around Hampstead Heath were already fully exploited and could not support the interlopers. Important census and monitoring projects, furthermore, attempting to assess the viability of various butterfly populations in and around London, would collapse overnight. Finally, claimed the kill-joys, the whole practice of captive release was highly suspect on genetic grounds and best used, if at all, only in the direst circumstances where the only alternative was extinction.

The butterflies had been bred in Guernsey, where the Government had launched "Project Papillon" last year. The project was an attempt to use greenhouses and labour, left redundant by the decline of the

native tomato industry in the face of cheap European imports. The Hampstead Heath stunt was to be useful publicity for Guernsey as well as the GLC, and the uproar calls into question the feasibility of Project Papillon's intention of exporting butterflies to areas in Britain where they have become scarce.

Mr Tony Carey, who helps to run the project, admits: "We seem to have unearthed a long-running controversy about the benefits or otherwise of reintroducing captive-bred butterflies into the environment. It seems a shame: we are not in the business of trying to create controversy."

He supposed that the surplus butterflies would be released on the island, to join the hundred or so others released to celebrate a visit by the Queen Mother last month. "England's loss is Guernsey's gain", he added unconvincedly.

Mr John Burton of the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society said he was sceptical about some of the arguments used by opponents of the scheme, but as a conservationist

would feel obliged to "err on the side of caution" where any captive release operation was concerned. There was no question that habitats in and around Greater London could support larger butterfly populations: the problem was not the habitats but the various chemicals applied to them, insecticides and herbicides in particular.

Gardeners, who were often most delighted to find butterflies in their gardens, were the worst offenders. "They use far more chemical nasties than farmers ever do, succumbing to high-pressure sales tactics that you can see in any garden centre."

Even the GLC seems to agree with Mr Burton's contention that, as conservation, the butterfly release would have been no more than a "pure window-dressing". But there is a compelling irony in the likelihood that the controversy, predicated by these creatures, living symbols of all that is ephemeral and evanescent, should go rumbling on for some time to come.

Tony Samstag

Ronald Butt

Problems Labour will not face

The most uncritical partisans of Mrs Thatcher's government could hardly claim that it has had a good first year in this Parliament, and it is by no means clear that when it ends she will have as clear an achievement to present to the nation as the triumph over inflation which marked her first term of office.

Yet Labour is still behind the Conservatives in all the indicators of public opinion, although this is the stage of a Parliament in which in almost any circumstances anti-government protests would be expected. Such a situation can only signify a deep-rooted public rejection of what the Labour Party is perceived to stand for, and unless one is so contemptuous of parliamentary democracy as to believe that the public does not understand the broad issues of politics, it has to be assumed that the rejection of the Labour Party is based on a pretty clear understanding of what is being rejected.

This is something that no Labour leader can bring himself to accept or acknowledge, let alone explain. The explanation lies in anything but the public's rejection of the kind of socialism their party now stands for. Instead, the fault must lie in the party's internal quarrelling, the appearance of disunity, the ambitions disloyalty of Dr David Owen, Saatchi and Saatchi, above all in the malign misrepresentation of Labour politics by a hostile media. In this respect, the apologetics of Mr Foot's discussion of his defeat in the last election, which he has just published, are extremely illuminating. Mr Foot is a politician who has been much indulged by the media. Though his political habit of mind has been bitter and ungenerous; though his reasoning usually appears disingenuous under close examination; though his style is rabble-rousing and rancorous; though he marches in the streets for his chosen causes, he is always presented as a bookish man who, though a devoted parliamentarian, would have been happier in his study had not public duty drawn him reluctantly to try to arouse the populace.

Yet the posture he has adopted throughout his life has seemed to be much more closely determined by a temperamental urge to overturn powers that he than by any clear understanding of what power he wished to put in their place. Mr Foot's former association with Lord Beaverbrook, who presented himself as an anti-establishment figure to the young leftists whom he wished to seduce to his service, is a key to Mr Foot's temperament. (Can one imagine the more coherently radical Gaitskell doing the same?) Beaverbrook was in many ways a destructive figure who appealed naturally to overturners.

On the face of it, Mr Foot, Mr Kinnock and the rest of that school of Labour politicians who have been described as belonging to the legitimate left, are anti-power. Yet the socialism they advocate is more dependent on building power than is any other political creed. Of course, it seeks power beneficently. It surveys the world of human instincts, the inequality of talents and wealth; the competitiveness, ambitions, pugnacity and greed, and says, in effect: God should have arranged it better. It then takes power to rectify these flaws through a network of bureaucracies, which are to make people more equal and compel them to try to think more equally. The tendency of human beings to be corrupted when they are the ones that possess such power is little regarded.

Yet Labour politicians are repeatedly brought up against the evidence of the polls that such a society is not

wanted by most people. Indeed, most of the best, or more democratic, Labour politicians do not want the ultimate logic of socialism themselves. In office, they have tried to escape the harshest political strains of controls and redistribution by aiming for easy growth, and when this has spilled over into dangerous inflation they have hitherto preferred to accept an older economic law of a free society rather than opt for the full rigours of socialism. This was Mr Denis Healey's choice: it is now President Mitterrand's. Socialist talk is for opposition; true socialist action ill befits democracy.

Yet as the Labour Party has steadily moved to the left, with first Mr Foot and now Mr Kinnock as the leaders of transition, the party has come to stand for the logic of power-socialism as it never has before, and instinctively the public has understood this. Mr Foot, however, ascribes the party's defeat last year to other causes. The press and its "lords" are the villains of the piece on almost every page.

Yet of course it was not really the campaign at all that undid the Labour Party which, as Mr Foot himself recognizes, began at 11 per cent behind the Tories. The crushing defeat was, he acknowledges, almost entirely because of the transfer of labour votes to the Alliance. What is more, he quotes the Marxist historian Dr Eric Hobsbawm in support. The secession, Dr Hobsbawm wrote, represented a lot of people who "ought to support the Labour Party" and anyone who thought Labour would be better without them should think again. "Plenty of strong, committed parties, great, small and tiny, with admirable programmes... have never built socialism or even been in government, except as parts of coalitions in which they were much more shackled by their bourgeois partners than supporters of Benn need be by having to coexist with supporters of Healey."

There you have it. Labour could never have got (and never will get) public support without the social democratic front which the Marxists have always needed to cover their long-term advance towards their sort of society which the public does not want. But Labour has been in a long-term trend to the left that, since the 1960s, has been so sharp that a large part of the social democratic element has been driven out. Those who remain are, for the most part, too compromised by their unwillingness to make a stand to be of any significance. As for Mr Kinnock, he rose on the rhetoric of the left and we have not the slightest idea whether, either on defence or ultimately on economic policy, he would be a Mitterrand in office.

Mr Foot acknowledges that the defection of the social democrats, in the country as a whole, has been the reason for Labour's disaster. He cannot bring himself to admit that they left because the party was too intolerant and Marxist to accommodate them and that a majority of the people will not vote willingly for socialism. Mr Foot, who in his own political life has encapsulated much of the conflict within his incoherent party, feels destroyed by the media. But it is not the press which deceives the people but their own instinct which guides them. The people do really understand. Mr Kinnock may smile and smile again, but the rejection of the socialism now on offer is at the heart of the matter, and in a roundabout way Mr Foot reveals that fact without apparently understanding it himself.

"Another Heart and Other Pulses, by Michael Foot, published by Collins. £8.95.

Paul Jennings

Let their football enthusiasm flag

Can it be that while football hooliganism is being anxiously discussed in places like Luxembourg and Geneva by international officials with slightly different names each time - presently Jacques Pinot, Sir Frank Rowbottom, Jules Mallot - the answer has been starting any television viewer in the face all the time? Flags that is.

It must have been even more obvious than usual to the record 900 million who watched the epic Liverpool-Roma final, for instance, that anybody among the mere 100,000 in the stadium, especially at the hooligan ends, would see more of the huge, hectic, home-made heraldry than of the game.

There cannot have been many who actually minded. They know what to expect by now, and it is not possible to say "Would you mind not waving your flag?" in the same way as one might have asked a lady to remove her hat in the theatre, in the days when ladies wore hats. By the look of it most of them have their own flags.

Many of the flags at any big match do not seem to be straight national ones (and in any case only *Mastermind* entrants can remember the difference between those of, say, Germany and Spain, or where the blue comes in the tricolour, indeed only former Scouts know when our own is the right way up, and not always then).

At Rome there were certainly a few of the draught-board check ones shown to motor race winners, all jumbled up with, doubtless, those of the Vatican, the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, Esso, Alitalia, the Manchester Ship Canal, perhaps even a few old pre-*Risorgimento* Austrian ones. Old gold, as always, seemed to predominate, but anything colourful would do (and anyway by now there must surely be a specifically Liverpool FC flag, sanctioned by letters-patent from Norroy King-at-Arms or whoever governs these things).

Clearly even the police, unavoidably ever more paramilitary at these games, do not regard the heavy staves of these gorgeous gonfalon, oriflammes and standards as potential weapons, and they are far too big to be smuggled into the ground. So why do we not turn this all to good account, and channel all this superfluous male energy into an organized mass art, halfway between dance and drill, *what's the rules?*

After all, the Swiss do it already. Leaving their wives at home to do the washing-up, they don leather shorts and braces and hats with feathers and communally not only wave and twirl flags but toss and twist them in patterns which no doubt have names: the Double Oberwerf, the Glockentwischel, the Half-Schnutzi. Doubtless there are inter-cantonal matches, with somebody murmuring into a microphone "The boy from Gstaad has done it! His team is back in the running with that superb Edelweiss Turn."

Today millions effortlessly absorb new technical terms and laws previously known only to a few specialists: Salchow, Forced Error, Side Chancery and Cross Buttock (wrestling) etc. Indeed whole new sports are being developed, from hang-gliding to that curious swimming-by-numbers by teams of upside-down girls. People get degrees in PE and sport administration. It ought to be easy to organize, from local to international level, this mass game, called perhaps *Flaggers*.

But could a single referee control all this? Of course not. That would be the task of those riot police. Much more fun for them too, better than hanging about outside the stadium waiting for trouble afterwards, or standing in it with their backs to the soccer.

And the soccer itself? On another ground, of course, with accommodation only for TV crews. Then everybody would be happy. Wouldn't they?



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VOTING TODAY

It is no exaggeration to say that the British public has hardly noticed the election campaign for the European Parliament. If today, more than the third of the electorate that voted in this country in the last European elections goes to the polls, that will be an occasion for some pleasant surprise. The contrast between the roughly two-thirds of the whole European electorate which went to the polls last time is a sharp one and it is sometimes used in support of the false opinion in the Community that the British are singularly "bad Europeans".

Yet even on the figures, the contrast between British voters' interest and that of voters elsewhere in the Community is less stark than superficially appears. There was, for instance, a sharp disparity at the last election between the 92 per cent who voted in Belgium, where voting is compulsory by law, and the 86 per cent in Italy, where it is officially a civic duty, and the 58 per cent in The Netherlands and 47 per cent in Denmark, neither of which countries are commonly stigmatised as bad Europeans. What is more, it is generally acknowledged that in the Community as a whole, interest in the elections has been minimal and that the arguments in each country have largely turned, as in Britain, on attitudes to domestic politics.

But there are more substantial reasons than comparative voting figures for arguing that the concept of the British as especially "bad Europeans" is a myth. For one thing, being a "good European" involves something rather more than making passionate speeches that all manner of things are and shall be well with the Community and that only Mrs Thatcher's abrasive voice strikes a discord. The simple truth of the matter is that the mechanics of the Community have imposed a bigger burden on the United Kingdom than on any other member. It has therefore been right for the Prime Minister to insist on reform of the budgetary and agricultural arrangements which have been the constant source of the kind of annual bickering which impedes the real usefulness of the Community as a market and as a forum in which the member countries can grow to understand each other politically. Mrs Thatcher's voice has, indeed, been insistent and sometimes harsh but she has never for a moment threatened the "empty chair" policy adopted by France under President de Gaulle when he could not get what he wanted.

On a broader canvass, moreover, Britain's contributions to Europe as such have been second to none - sometimes outside the

Community, as with defence, sometimes within it, as with fishing and energy. There is undeniably a great deal of scepticism among the British electorate about the bureaucratic apparatus of the Community, and a dislike of its unaccountability. Though the pro-Community enthusiasts stand always ready with statistics to counter the case of the anti-Marketters, the instinct of the British citizen is that, so far, membership of the Community has not, on balance, been a very satisfactory bargain for Britain, whatever its long-term potential. It would be hard to say that this instinct is wrong, indeed, implicitly the Prime Minister recognises its validity, which is why, once more, she has to fight the British case on the budget at the most crucial summit meeting so far, at Fontainebleau later this month.

Yet neither this dissatisfaction nor the expectation of a lower turnout in Britain than in the Community as a whole (though the Conservatives at least seem to feel confident that the vote here will be higher than last time) is reason for British voters to stay away from the poll. Still less is it a valid argument that voting is valueless because the European Parliament is a waste of time and money which achieves nothing for the Community itself or for the interest of its individual members.

Certainly it is true that this Parliament was not called into existence, as our Westminster Parliament was, to fulfil the essential function of enabling the executive Crown to take the counsel of those without whose cooperation government could not work, and the granting and collection of taxation. On these real functions, the English parliament was able over centuries to build its power, bargaining to secure the statutory redress of grievances in exchange for the supply of money. None of this is open to the European Parliament which was invented because it was felt that the Community ought to have a parliamentary assembly though there was no clear idea about how that assembly would exercise control, or over whom.

It has certain restricted and largely negative powers, but its essential limitation arises from the fact that there is no clearly defined Community "executive" for it to deal with. Instead it has a relationship with, on the one hand, the non-elected Commission and its bureaucracy (the initiators of policies) and on the other, the Council of Ministers, which is the ultimate power. Even so, since it was rightly argued that British members of the European Parliament would have greater credibility, not to say validity, as representatives if

they were directly elected, there has been clear evidence that the Parliament can affect events and that its composition does matter.

Most conspicuously, it was the European Parliament which, using its power of delay, forced the Commission to amend drastically, in a centre-right direction, its legislation on the "Vredling" proposals designed to compel the disclosure of information by multi-national companies. On a more minor (but still for many people significant) level, it was "own initiative" action by the Parliament which obliged the Commission to produce Community legislation to ban seal imports.

Not least, it has some significant if marginal powers over the budget, most specifically over the non-agricultural element, and when it rejected the budget for 1980 it forced the Community to operate on a lower budget for that year than would otherwise have been the case. Sometimes it uses its powers foolishly, as when in the hope of concentrating the minds of the Council of Ministers it froze the rebates for Britain, an action which unfairly discriminated against Britain. None the less, these are all still real, if marginal, powers, and it matters who exercises them.

Whether the Parliament has a centre-right (as at present) or a left majority can influence events. It matters for instance whether it is a Parliament sympathetic to a free market or to a highly interventionist Community. A European Parliament in which the Socialists and Communists were a majority would be very different from one in which they were not.

It cannot be said that any of the parties in Britain has succeeded in focusing the minds of the electorate on European issues. The worst performance in this respect has come from the Labour Party, which has campaigned on the nuclear defence issue, which is no matter for the Community, while Mr Kinnock has even urged people to vote Labour on the GLC issue; the most unrealistic, with their supra-national ideas, have been the Alliance, while at least the Conservatives seem to know what they want - reform of the institutions, staying in the EEC and the retention of the national veto.

It is undeniable that the returns for the amount of energy devoted by the Euro-MPs to their job are low compared with those of the Westminster Member. But the Parliament of Strasbourg exists and its members will act there for better or for worse. It must matter, then, whom the British voters send to it.

Volunteers for drug-testing

From Dr I. O. Hunter

Sir, I was surprised to read your editorial of June 9 on drug-testing. As most agree that at some stage drugs must be tested in man, who is better fitted to take part in these studies than medical students (or doctors)?

Who else possesses the knowledge to be able to assess for themselves the risks entailed? Certainly not the majority of the employees of pharmaceutical companies who have to rely on the opinions of their colleagues. Indeed some would doubt whether an employee can ever be regarded as a genuine volunteer.

In this department we employ all the precautions outlined in your article to protect our volunteers and several others besides. We do not pretend, however, that drug-testing can ever be without a slight element of risk.

Surely the real lesson to be learned from the tragic accident in Dublin is that all such studies should be confined to major hospitals, where they may be assessed by an independent ethical committee and where experienced resuscitation teams are immediately available should anything go wrong.

Many people would say that it was no bad thing for robust young men to experience for themselves some of the occasionally uncomfortable procedures that they will perform on their patients after qualification. Nor, for informed medical students, is money the sole inducement to take part.

As to your anxiety that poverty may lead students to damage their health, it may help to put matters into perspective to know that of two students with whom I coincidentally discussed the matter last week, one was planning to spend his research money on his car, and the other on May Ball tickets!

Yours faithfully,
I. O. HUNTER
(Consultant Physician),
Addenbrooke's Hospital,
Department of Gastroenterology,
Hills Road,
Cambridge,
June 11.

Prince and architects

From Mr D. W. Tudor-Pole

Sir, In rightly recommending "a better understanding of history" Mr Richard Rogers (June 9) compares today's architects with those of the Renaissance who built "great free-standing revolutionary buildings". But every historian knows that all Renaissance architects derived their inspiration from the models of classical antiquity and that their work constituted marvellously re-born expressions of what Mr Rogers appears to dismiss as a "romanticism of the past". Who can he be having on?

If history is to repeat itself we should expect to see a rediscovery of earlier virtues coupled with a renaissance burst of creative ideas on how to manifest them in the contemporary context. This is the challenge the Prince of Wales has posed.

Today's reactionary role is being filled by those modern architects who seem to be terrified at the merest hint of an upset - let alone a revolution - in their high-rise, high-tech, sky-scraping spree.

Yours truly,
DAVID TUDOR-POLE,
148 Liverpool Road,
Kingston Hill,
Weybridge-upon-Thames,
Surrey,
June 10.

Wrecks to riches

From Mr M. J. Hammonson

Sir, Your page 9 article of May 28 ("From wrecks to riches") gave an unfortunate emphasis to wrecks as being instruments by which individuals can get themselves rich.

A wrecked ship of virtually any date, particularly mid-nineteenth century and earlier - is a historical time capsule which needs to be studied as a whole for the wealth of information which can be obtained from it.

"Treasure" is only one part of the information. Wrecks need as much protection as other historical monuments to ensure that their historical value is not destroyed for the sake of one person's monetary gain.

Your article gave almost no attention to this far more important aspect of wrecks. If the Mary Rose, for example, had been got at by people concerned only with its value as a time capsule, the loss to our history would have been irreparable.

Yours faithfully,
M. J. HAMMONSON,
4 Brambles Close,
Highgate, N6,
June 1.

Rules on disclosure

From Councillor Martin Coleman

Sir, Fascists believe that there is an international communist conspiracy designed to undermine our way of life. Bernard Levin opposes international communism. He is therefore a "kissing-cousin" of the fascist movement and should be shunned by all right-minded people. The logic of this argument is, of course, absurd but similar to the reasoning of Bernard Levin concerning Brent Council's rules on disclosure of councillors' interest (*The Times* May 31).

Contrary to Mr Levin's view, Brent's rules on disclosure are similar in scope to those applied by most other councils, the House of Commons and the European Assembly. They are also in line with the recommendations of the Redcliffe-Maud Committee on Conduct in Local Government. The main difference is that Brent is attempting to enforce its code by limiting membership of council committees to councillors who have declared their interests.

Local councillors are responsible

Understanding Mrs Gandhi and the Sikhs

From Mr Jagnu Singh

Sir, I read with interest your editorial comments on June 8.

You made a case in favour of Mrs Gandhi's action of sending troops into the Golden Temple and suggest that she was forced into this by the Sikh extremists/terrorists. You further conclude that the onus of failure of the talks between Sikh moderates and the Government occurred because of Sikh extremist activity. May I point out a few important facts.

It is an acknowledged fact that Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale was patronised by Mrs Gandhi in order to achieve the objective of ousting the Akali-led coalition government in Punjab and to create a split between the Hindus and the Sikhs of Punjab.

Mrs Gandhi admittedly achieved her objectives but her own strategy backfired on her. In order to understand the events in Punjab it is important to understand the Indian politician, especially Mrs Gandhi and her brand of politics which created this situation in Punjab.

Furthermore, it has been acknowledged, even by the Hindu press of India, that Mrs Gandhi should immediately settle the genuine demands of the Sikh moderates and thus strengthen the moderates.

Eighty per cent of Punjab's population are farmers and it is the farmer of Punjab who provides over 60 per cent of the wheat to the Indian Government.

Is it not, then, logical to ask for more of Punjab's rivers to be given to Punjab for irrigation? Punjab also wants more electricity generated within Punjab to run the farmers' tube-wells. Is it logical that the rulers in Delhi should sit in their comfortable air-conditioned offices while Punjab sweaters and grinds to a halt because the powers that be do not agree to Punjab drawing more electricity from their own generators? Even territorial demands for Chandigarh as exclusive capital for Punjab and religious demands, such as broadcasting of hymns from the Golden Temple, were perfectly reasonable and justified.

All these demands had been put to the central government over three years ago. Is it not a deliberate attempt to create bitterness, anger and frustration if in three years the government, on one pretext or the other, has not conceded these legitimate demands?

Is it not a natural conclusion that Mrs Gandhi's patience would run out after three years and some extremists would then start exploiting the situation?

It is certainly not true that Mrs Gandhi "has been relatively open to their (Sikh) demands". Up to the

time of the attack on the Golden Temple at least 90 per cent of Sikhs were against separate Sikh state and against extremist activities.

Mrs Gandhi has, in my opinion, by her grave action, only succeeded in uniting against her an otherwise divided Sikh population.

Sincerely yours,
JAGNU SINGH,
Sikh Research Trust, UK,
323A Acton Lane,
Acton, W3,
June 11.

From Dr D. R. Jagdish S. Gundara

Sir, Your editorial, "Unholy extremism" (June 8), refrains from discussing the theme of Punjab's subdivision at independence and subsequently into three smaller units. If the Punjab is for all Punjabis who speak different languages and adhere to different religious faiths, then these divisions of the Punjab have not helped the idea of India being a secular federated republic.

A central government of a secular state which indulges in divisive ideas at provincial levels cannot expect smooth sailing with the resultant factionalised and dismembered provinces.

The Punjab represents, "par excellence" an example of a province which, despite continuous undermining by a weak and corrupt central government, has progressed to an extent that it is the food bowl of India.

In the circumstances, the threat to Indian unity does not come from the Sikh demand but from a central government which has not nurtured or followed secular ideas. It has only paid lip service to these ideas. Weaknesses at the central government level have been instrumental for weakening the strong and vibrant provinces, hence defeating the building of a more viable federated state.

The confused bases on which the Punjab has been divided, using language and religion as grounds for division, does not bode well for developing secular ideas. A secular Punjab within the context of a longer federated secular sub-continent is the ideal towards which progressive forces should work.

A weak central government which negates its own secular principles but repressively comes to life when problems arise is contrary to secular principles.

Yours sincerely,
JAGDISH S. GUNDARA,
(Head of the Centre for Multicultural Education),
University of London Institute of Education,
20 Bedford Way, WC1,
June 11.

ment has been its openness. Extensive details of all US bases in Britain are freely and openly available in thousands of unclassified Pentagon and US Congressional documents. That is where my information comes from.

Of course, this information is not ordinarily vouchsafed to British citizens by our own Defence Ministry, which is prepared even to deny the existence of some US military facilities listed in British Telecom directories.

Roger Scruton is, of course, free to be as ignorant as he wishes. But it is an intolerable and typically British idiosyncrasy to argue that the defence of freedom first requires the suppression of free discussion, and to ask that vital arguments be conducted entirely from ignorance.

Yours,
DUNCAN CAMPBELL,
New Statesman,
Well Court,
14 Farringdon Lane, EC1,
June 7.

Human embryos

From Mr Gerard Wright, QC

Sir, The argument about experimenting upon *in-vitro* fertilised human embryos is, for the most part, polarised between two viewpoints.

On the one hand there are those who consider any human embryo sacrosanct because, uniquely, and unlike either the sperm or the ovum from which it derives, it has human life. To quote Edwards and Steptoe in their book, *A Matter of Life*, it is "a microscopic human being in its very earliest stages of development". It is undeniably human. It is undeniably being, it is already either male or female. It is alive.

On the other hand, there are those who, to put it as bluntly as possible, say that in this case the end justifies the means. They contend that the benefits that may arise from scientific research justifying using, and eventually destroying, a living human embryo. They seek to support their argument by devaluing the intrinsic worth of the human life of the tiny embryo.

In an attempt to resolve this conflict of views, Dr J. D. Bromhall (May 31) invents a new concept, namely, human embryos of lesser status than others. These curious creatures have no parents, a characteristic hitherto unknown in human embryology if we except Adam. Beside having no parents, these human embryos "have no potential for becoming human beings", although in fact all human embryos are already human beings.

In face of such nonsense, may I express the hope that Parliament will speedily deliver us from ethical guidelines drawn up by committees of medical scientists.

Yours etc,
GERARD WRIGHT,
Melbourne Building,
21 North John Street,
Liverpool,
June 31.

The 'pattern' of woman's life

From Mrs Elizabeth Young

Sir, In your leading article, "Women at work" (June 1), you write: "If women voluntarily choose to gravitate towards tasks and company they find congenial, and part-time work which fits in with their pattern of life, that is their affair."

You also say that if "external conditions" and other obstructions prevent them "breaking out . . . to tasks of higher reward, esteem, and perhaps responsibility for which their abilities qualify them" it is "a public injustice which society needs to take account of."

You are, I think, missing the main point: a woman's "pattern of life" on average now goes: full-time job, full-time looking after small children, part-time looking after bigger children combined with part-time job, and then a full-time job again.

This "pattern" is not only her "affair" but is also important to society as a whole: babies and small children need looking after all the time and bigger children some of the time, and mothers do this best and most naturally.

A few women are happy to adopt a man-shaped pattern of life - a full-time paid job all along - but most are not, and if society is to benefit from both their sense of responsibility and their talents, society must recognise this woman-shaped pattern of life is here to stay.

The "public injustice" today lies in society still trying to impose on women an either/or choice: "job" or "home". What is needed is that promotion ladders should be reformed, work patterns - part-time, job sharing - adapted, and training and retraining made available for women returning to jobs full-time as their family responsibilities shrink.

That is the point at which most women now miss out on the "higher reward, esteem and responsibility". Old-fashioned feminism used to campaign for women's right to be, in effect, men: an eccentric ambition now on the wane. (Some parts of the women's movement seem hopeful of abolishing men altogether: another passing ambition, I hope.)

I hope we are now moving towards accepting that men and women are fully equal but not for that reason either indistinguishable or interchangeable.

Yours etc
ELIZABETH YOUNG,
100 Baywater Road, W2,
June 4.

Conflicting creeds

From the Headmaster of Bromsgrove School

Sir, Pace Clifford Longley ("Mysteries that science cannot solve", May 14) the Evangelists set forth not what they knew had happened - they were not present - but what they believed must have happened. If, per impossible, it could be shown that their confidence had been misplaced that would not make them liars. We are discussing faith, not knowledge.

Professor Jenkins's position with regard to, say, the Virgin Birth seems quite straightforward: he neither affirms nor denies it. That, surely, is a tenable position from which to defend an orthodoxy which anatomises only those who positively deny the doctrine.

Yours faithfully,
NICK EARLE,
Headmaster's House,
Bromsgrove School,
Worcestershire,
June 11.

Rewriting history

From Dr John Hemming

Sir, Mr Farrand Radley (June 7) gives a flagrant example of Soviet rewriting of Second World War history to suit their cold war propaganda. I saw an equally outrageous example in the new tourist hotel opened at Gondar by the pro-Soviet government of Ethiopia.

Your readers will recall that Gondar was the last redoubt of the Italian colonial authorities. They surrendered there at the culmination of the brilliant campaign by the British, South Africans and Ethiopian patriots. The capture of Gondar thus completed the liberation of Ethiopia from colonial and fascist rule.

In the foyer of the new hotel there are screens illustrating stages in Gondar's history. The only caption for the twentieth century reads in full: "In 1942 the British bombed Gondar".

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HEMMING,
10 Edwades Square, W8,
June 7.

Pursued by a bear

From Dr R. Schnurmman

Sir, Food regulations are not all embracing and do not often deal with exceptional foodstuffs. Mr Fred Uhlman's report (June 4) on the tragedy of trichinosis in Stuttgart in the 1920s is a case in point.

The owner of a good-class restaurant (Der Koenig) had been offered by a circus a dead polar bear. He was a very conscientious gentleman, who phoned the local food inspector before agreeing to buy the beast.

The food inspector consulted his rule book and assured the owner of the restaurant that polar bears were not mentioned in the rule book and that therefore no submission of samples to the inspectorate was required.

The beast was bought and *Eisbaerschinken* was put on the menu of the restaurant. Its proprietor partook in savouring the delicacy and was one of the 18 victims mentioned by Mr Uhlman.

Yours etc,
R. SCHNURMANN,
134 Green Road,
Moseley,
Birmingham,
June 4.

THE SUN RISING IN THE WEST

"In politics", the Japanese prime minister told an audience at the International Institute for Strategic Studies this week, "one inch ahead, it is pitch dark." A Japanese saying that seems to foreign observers particularly applicable to Japanese policy: it is not at all easy to identify the significant threads in Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone's smoothly worded lecture on international amity.

Yet the threads are there, and were clearly intended to be drawn out and plaited into a cord of attachment to the western democracies. Mr Nakasone is determined in his aim to make Japan a fully international state. It is not an aim that meets with universal approval back home. There are still businessmen who prefer the old, protectionist ways; financiers who enjoy closed markets; farmers dependent on tariffs and quotas; voters suspicious of the military implications of an international role. And there are, of course, the traditionalists who believe Japan can and should retain barriers against both the liberties and the licence of the western way of life.

But western culture has flooded its way around the remaining physical barriers to western imports. Half-close your eyes in Tokyo and it could be West Coast America; enter a cafe and you will be offered *Lasagne* or a Club Sandwich. All this in the capital city of a huge, self-confident economy and society, not a westernised pimple on the body of Asia like Hongkong. In the high-tech culture of the electronic age, Japan leads, not lags; in other aspects of consumerism it is still in the imitative phase, but catching up with the west in film and fashion. So is Mr Nakasone merely the political expression of Japan's rich-world uniformity? Is Japan drawing closer to the west out of fear of the Soviet Union? Or out of the natural affinity of one homogenized affluent society for others?

Something newer, and more purposive, than either of these pressures is discernible in Mr

Nakasone's approach. He is rather the expression of Japanese self-confidence, the realization of its proper place in the world. Japan is responsible for roughly a tenth of the world's recorded output; for fifteen years now it has been the second largest free-world economy, outranked only by the United States (and, in the Comecon block, only by the Soviet Union). Mr Nakasone has a remarkably clear vision, compared with the common run of introspective Japanese prime ministers, of the kind of world role he considers suitable to Japan's station in life; and a remarkable determination to push his domestic bureaucracy in the directions necessary to achieve it.

When he took office in 1982, Mr Nakasone told the IISS audience, "the situation was serious". A "vast gap" still existed "between the Japanese reality and what the rest of the world expected of Japan". So Japan, once the butt of every anti-protectionist campaign, has taken up the free trade banner, and at last week's summit was leading the demand for another round of negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Naturally there is self-interest and some hypocrisy in its approach, as in any country's trade policy; and there are backwoodsmen (notoriously, in Japan's Ministry for Trade and Industry) who will continue to block every import they can. But under Mr Nakasone, Japan has made much more genuine efforts to open up its markets, culminating in last month's liberalization of the yen.

In international politics, Mr Nakasone's route is less clear. Plainly, he sets much store by membership of the seven-nation club of governments which hold what used to be an "economic" summit every year, but now seems to be trying to turn itself into a kind of directorate of democracy. "Peace and prosperity" are Mr Nakasone's catchwords. This is a phrase which seems to imply that Japan will inch up its defence spending in

response to demands from other members of the club, but will find it politically easier to buy its way into international favour by increasing overseas aid rather than armaments.

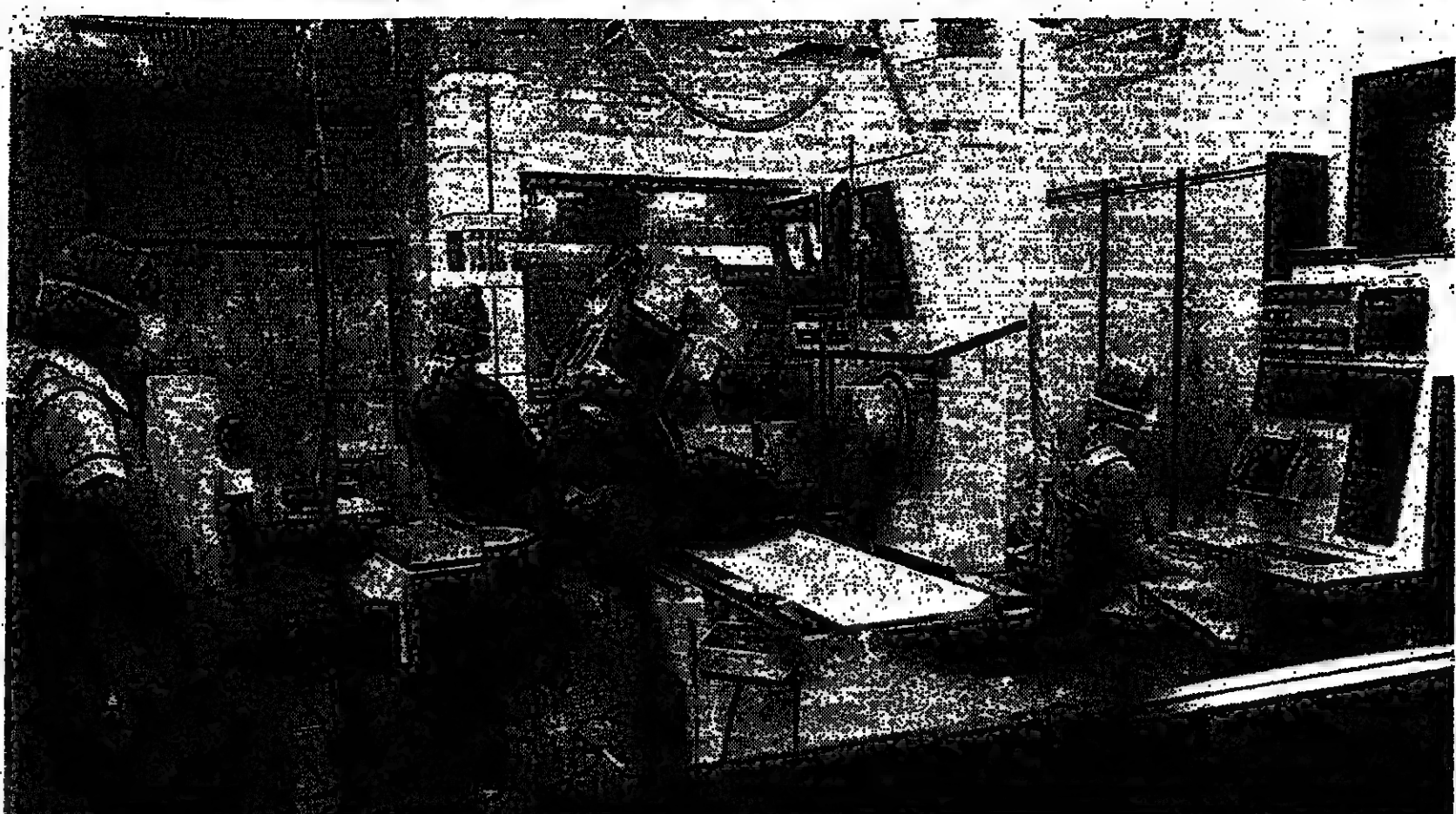
For "peace and prosperity" in other words, read "defence and development" - and more of the latter than the former. Aid would be the financial expression of Mr Nakasone's desire to speak for Asia at meetings of the western directorate, an effort to build Japanese influence on the back of economic development along the skiffed, fast-growing Asian fringe of the Pacific. It would chime with his desire to strengthen Japanese links with the "new Japan" in his own backyard and in Latin America. But there is still too little evidence of disinterested expenditure: Japanese aid has been tightly tied to Japanese industrial aims. Partly because of a quarrel forced on Japan by the Americans at the last meetings of the international financial institutions, the Japanese Government is still reluctant to write its promised share of the international cheques.

But does Japan really want to? Is Mr Nakasone's talk of an international role anything more than the recognition that if Japan does not write cheques of some sort, other nations will clobber Japanese industry by refusing to import its products? Mr Nakasone has the vision to see a little further: to understand that Japan's hesitancy, its reluctance to assume the responsibilities of economic power, has made it vulnerable. Japan has been a pushover for the Americans on a variety of international issues. That is how, privately, Mr Nakasone can hope to sell the advantages of internationalism back home: on the proposition that Japan's essential partnership with the United States works more easily from a position of slightly less unequal international power. And - at least as outlined in his prospectus to the IISS - Mr Nakasone's view of the corrective role for Japan should be welcomed by the rest of his allies.

Private health care is again at the heart of the debate on the cost of provision for health in the private and public sectors. We look at some of the problems

Private health

Two faces of private medicine. Below: The cardiac catheterization laboratory, Cromwell Hospital, equipped with a computerized physiological recording facility and video, and cine equipment. Right: the human face of the paediatric unit



The private sector is in the middle of the old Chinese curse - "may you live in interesting times".

Certainly in London, and almost certainly in some other parts of the country, too many beds are chasing too few private patients.

The cost of private medical care has continued to rise remorselessly up 15 to 20 per cent a year recently when inflation has been firmly in single figures.

Growth in the numbers covered by insurance - now about five million - has fallen to about 5 per cent last year against 27 per cent in the boom year of 1980, and predictions for the current year are about the same again.

Yet more private beds are being built. The current 7,200 is likely to rise by another 750 - more than 10 per cent - when the dozen new private hospitals under construction are completed. Some sort of shake-out among the private hospital owners looks increasingly inevitable.

At the same time some awkward questions are being asked of the private sector. The General Medical Council has felt it necessary to tell doctors with a financial interest in private hospitals that they must declare it to patients before referring them - a move that goes part way to satisfying those who feel that there is something ethically dubious about consultants being able to profit both as doctors and shareholders from private hospitals.

The sector's image is being tarnished by allegations that some consultants have been defrauding the NHS of private income by using its facilities but not ensuring that the NHS receives the income it is due.

And the private sector has finally discovered, after five years of Conservative rule, that it has a government which despite its ideological commitment to private medicine, is not in fact prepared to feather the industry.

Incentives for private hospital building have appeared through the Business Expansion Scheme. But so have handing charges for blood, on the basis

that the private sector should pay its way, not feed off the NHS.

A drive to ensure consultants do not abuse the NHS in providing private care is in the offing, and repeated appeals for tax relief on health insurance premiums have fallen on deaf ears.

Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, is known to oppose complications to the tax system - witness the removal of tax relief on life insurance premiums; and in Kenneth Clarke the Government has a health minister who can think of better things to spend any spare money on - the NHS for example - than on subsidising a growing private sector through premium relief.

If all this sounds rather gloomy for the private sector, it is good news for the consumer who can afford private care.

Competition among provident associations and companies providing private health insurance has never been more intense. From half a dozen such organizations five or six years ago, there are now about a dozen to choose from and careful shopping around can produce significant savings. It is, however, very much a case of caveat

emptor. Exclusions, exemptions and limits to cover need to be looked at extremely carefully, not just the premiums asked, and there is a good argument for sticking to the well-known names.

A recent Which? survey (reproduced on p17) provides a crude guide through the maze, but potential subscribers should read the small print of the scheme with care, and if they use a broker check that he is not merely recommending the scheme that offers him the best commission.

Competition is also forcing some improvement in standards. Even the smaller private hospitals are obliged to have resident medical officers, so that if you have a thrombosis after your operation there is a doctor on hand to cope. The lack of such cover has been a legitimate criticism of many private hospitals.

Rising costs, and competition to fill too many empty beds, may also be beginning to put the lid on escalating costs. Recent announcements by BUPA and PPP that they have reached agreement on limiting costs with the big private groups like American Medical International, Nuffield hospitals, BUPA hospitals and the Hospi-

tal Corporation of America, suggest that for the first time economic imperatives are driving the various factions of the private sector to cooperate. The effect will almost certainly be that the big boys with money behind them will squeeze out the smaller fry.

How far such cooperation will finally go is uncertain. At the end of the day, the hospitals, whose aim is to maximise income or profit, and the insurers, whose aim is to keep costs down, will always be uncomfortable bedfellows.

The need to fill beds and

contain costs is also producing some imaginative packages aimed at tempting the uninsured to use the private sector. AML is producing a credit card to provide private medicine on instalments for the uninsured, and for items such as childbirth or health screening which insurance often does not cover.

Nuffield is looking at "package" prices for operations for the uninsured which could undercut what it charges insured patients.

What does all this mean for the NHS? The growth of private beds has clearly drawn private practice, and therefore income, out of the NHS. Despite an increase in the number of pay beds to 3,250, there has not been a commensurate increase in income.

For those opposed to private medicine, the sector will always be seen as a drain on trained doctors and nurses, and ethically wrong because it allows those who can afford it to buy treatment more quickly.

For those not so opposed, there are very early signs of some genuine cooperation that could help cut waiting lists. The King Edward VII Hospital in Midhurst has started providing hip transplants for NHS

patients from Portsmouth, Bath and Chichester at a highly competitive price of £1,200 a time. The hospital can afford to cut its prices to fill spare beds. The NHS, the argument goes, can use "non-recurring revenue" - for example, money being saved to fund new developments - to buy operations and treat patients who may have waited years already.

All the private hospital groups would like to see that develop, but resistance in the NHS is still strong. The state of the market is such, however, that health authorities could drive some hard bargains if they were so minded, although whether permanent tie-ups of that kind would benefit the NHS is a more dubious proposition.

The perennial question of how large the private sector can become before it damages the health service remains as hard to answer as ever. For those worried at the prospects, the recent reduction in growth to around 5 per cent a year may calm some of their worst fears; for the private sector, it is pretty pleased at that sort of growth in a recession.

Nicholas Timmins

Women and the stress factor

We tend to forget the dramatic changes in women's health over the past 50 years. In 1929, when the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists was formed, there were 2,782 maternal deaths in England and Wales. In 1982, with virtually the same number of births, there were 36. In the past there were no antibiotics, blood transfusions or X-rays; and in hospital puerperal fever wards 30 per cent of women died. Scientific, educational and social developments have liberated women from many of the risks surrounding pregnancy and childbirth, but women must still be educated and helped to care for themselves and to be aware of today's growing problem areas.

These include stress, smoking, diet, alcohol and increased sexual activity with different partners, especially among the young.

Professor Richard Beard from St Mary's Hospital, London, says that it is not widely recognized today that stress plays a part in most gynaecological problems. Women's interest in preventive medicine is demonstrated by the increasing number attending private screening clinics. The largest, BUPA's London Centre, checked 2,663 women in 1971 and more than

10,000 in 1983, while at PPP (Private Patients Plan) 850 women were checked in 1978, and 3,500 in 1983. Employers pay for about half of them.

There is a trend for companies to make available gynaecological checks for all female staff.

Good GPs who regularly test blood pressure, urine and breasts and do cervical smears may be cynical about the battery of tests in a full medical check-up; but how many GPs do these tests regularly, or have time to spend an hour talking to a patient, or are equipped to give as thorough a check-up as at BUPA or PPP clinics, the Royal Masonic Hospital, the Cromwell Hospital or The Harrow Health Centre?

The Harrow Centre, which in 1982 became Britain's first fully comprehensive private GP service, has massively developed its screening programme, because of its popularity. Since February 1984 the centre has operated Europe's first fully operational computerized exercise heart testing system (Case 11). A unique machine, it enables doctors to predict whether patients are likely to suffer from heart disease within the next 1-5 years. Since February, out of 350 patients (one quarter of them

continued on page 16

THE HOSPITALS

The past five years have seen a doubling of hospital charges for private patients in Britain.

It's a rate of increase far greater than that of inflation which, had it continued, might soon have placed private medicine out of the reach of ordinary people.

At BUPA we have a constant duty to our members to seek to moderate charges in the private sector. It was acting on this duty that we took up a new initiative with hospitals throughout the UK.

As the majority of all private hospital patients are members of BUPA, we were in a unique position to lead a positive drive against rising costs.

And now we are pleased to announce a major new arrangement which is in the long-term interests of our members and participating hospitals.

Among its many aims is a lower rise in hospital charges for BUPA members. In 1984, for example, this should average below the rate of inflation - at around three to five per cent.

The hospitals have also indicated that they will hold these charges for agreed periods and will give BUPA prior notice of any future increase.

And we have set up a simpler system of direct payment from BUPA to hospitals that reduces administration and makes the claiming procedure easier for our members.

A greater stability of costs will be a truly significant step forward in private medical care and will provide BUPA with an even more solid foundation on which to build for the years to come.

When it came to taking a new initiative against the rising cost of private medicine, we were in a unique position.

OUR MEMBERS

As a 'non-profit' organisation, BUPA has one concern above all others - namely the interests of its members.

It means ensuring that we are always active in the development of medical facilities, while at the same time doing all we can to see that private medicine stays within our members' reach.

That is why the latest arrangement represents such a major step forward.

First of all, it should result in smaller subscription increases in the future.

BUPA members also have the assurance of knowing that participating hospital charges are fully covered and that any increase during a member's contract year will be automatically absorbed.

Then there is a simplification of our schemes and how to use them.

And the claims procedure has been streamlined so that you now simply give a completed claim form to the hospital, sign the bills, and leave the rest to us.

BUPA currently pays around £4 million a week in benefits. We cover 30,000 companies including 90 of the top 100 in Britain. And in all we look after 3 million people.

It is a unique and responsible position of size and experience, which has helped us translate the needs of members into a working reality and gain the co-operation of the private medical sector to achieve this goal.

BUPA
It makes all the difference.

continued from page 15

women) tested on CASE 11, 10 per cent had a heart abnormality.

Private centres catering for women's health checks provide two main types of check. A full medical check-up takes from 2½ hours to a full day at the non-profit making Royal Masonic Hospital, London (which is one of the cheapest, at £98 - the average cost is £160 - the Cromwell charging £150 plus £68 for bi-lateral mammography). The other, (often called a "well-woman check") is a gynaecological check for cancer, usually taking 45 minutes and

costing between £54 and £85. The Marie Stopes London clinic offer "an old-fashioned thorough physical check-up" for £35 and a gynaecological check (without mammography) for £22, in London, Leeds and Manchester.

A full check usually includes a detailed questionnaire which may cover personal, occupational, environmental and clinical history; hearing and vision tests; measurements of blood pressure, weight, etc.,

urine test; ECG; chest x-ray; blood analysis (detecting early liver, kidney or metabolic disease and giving a blood fat estimation) and sometimes testing for glaucoma.

Also included in the full medical check, or available as a separate "well-woman" check, is the gynaecological "package". This includes taking a history; a clinical breast examination and instructions on examination; breast x-ray (mammography)

when indicated; pelvic examination; and cervical smear.

What value do these checks have? BUPA say that out of 44,000 people they screened last year one third had a medical problem, but in the great majority of cases it was not cancer. The incidence of breast and cervical cancers diagnosed at private health screens is low; BUPA report four breast cancers in 1,000 women and the Royal Masonic eight in 1,069 women.

The value of mammography is controversial, in view both of the difficulty in reading breast X-rays correctly and of the cumulative effects of even small amounts of radiation. The Harrow Centre will not use it, and most centres only use it for women over 35 or in special cases. However, BUPA say it is the only tool for early diagnosis of breast cancer.

By contrast, cervical cancer is reliably detectable from a painless and harmless smear, the only controversy being as to how frequently it should be done.

Most women who have private health checks are in social classes 1 and 2 and have

regular smears. However, women most at risk - those who have never had a smear or who are young and sexually active - are the most difficult to reach and probably do not know that family planning clinics give free smear tests. (Employers may like to know that the Women's National Cancer Control Campaign, a charity which is 40 per cent financed by a £65,000 DHSS grant, has a mobile unit, and offers a gynaecological screen (smear and breast and pelvic examination), on site, charging only £62 per session of 25 women).

Only 2 per cent require medication and less than 1 per cent need longer term treatment in hospital. Dr Goldsmith finds that stress is women's most common problem; they worry about sexual relationships, obesity, smoking and cancer and need to talk to someone with time.

Dr Patricia Last, BUPA's Medical Director of women's screening, says: "women are more health-conscious than men and more able to absorb information; educational messages are much better on a personal basis, than, for in-

stance on TV. However, screening is only valuable if you are prepared to do something about it; don't waste money on screens if you weigh 105 kilos and smoke 40 cigarettes a day and repeatedly return worried about breast cancer, because you are doing yourself more damage than breast cancer is ever likely to do."

BUPA Medical Centres, Battle Bridge House, 300 Grays Inn Road, King's Cross, London WC1X 8 DU, 01-837 6484. Also centres in Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Manchester, Norwich and Nottingham. PPP Medical Centre, 99 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 7PQ, 01-637 8941. The Royal Masonic Hospital, Ravenscourt Park, London W6 0TN, 01-748 4811. The Cromwell Hospital, Cromwell Road, London SW5 0TU, 01-370 4233. The Harrow Health Care Centre, 84-88 Pinner Road, Harrow, Middx HA1 4LF, 01-881 1221. Marie Stopes House, 108 Whitfield Street, London W1P 6BE, 01-388 0662/2565.

Peta Levi



Bedside manner of the future? The computer is destined to become as familiar as the bedpan in modern hospitals

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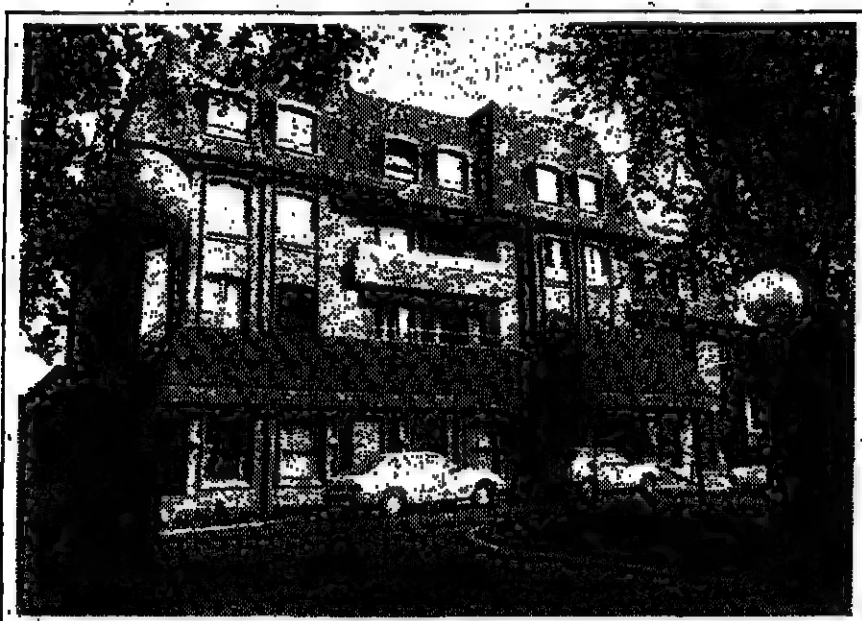
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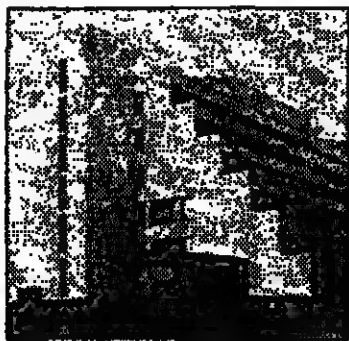
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Private money makes an indispensable contribution to British medical research. Its scale is not widely appreciated, but without private money channelled through medical charities, medical research in universities and medical schools it would be crippled.

In 1983, out of a total income of £115m received by the 34 medical charities which were members of the Association of Medical Research Charities (AMRC), more than £76m went on research. The other major contributor to medical research, apart from pharmaceutical manufacturers, is the government-funded Medical Research Council (MRC), which spend an estimated £100m on research; but £55m of that amount went to the MRC's own establishments.

The balance was available for much sought-after indirect grants, which are disbursed as part of a continuing process of consultation between the public and private research funding.

Most of the AMRC's members have objectives related to specific areas of the body or to particular complaints - with a marked emphasis on cancer (for which over £40m is raised annually) and cardio-vascular diseases. Fortunately, some of

the largest foundations, notably the Wellcome Trust (income £18m), the Leverhulme Trust (£4.8m) and the Nuffield Foundation (£2.9m), have more general objectives.

However, the medical charities' activities are not exclusively research-orientated - many also provide medical care and services in the relief of suffering. Age Concern, for instance, spends only 3 per cent of its £1m income on research and provides valuable services for the elderly; and the Diabetic Association spends approximately half its income (just under £1m) on services.

Charities must pluck the heart strings before they can pull the purse strings. Coronary heart disease is typical - in 1983 the British Heart Foundation (BHF) raised £9m. No fewer than five AMRC members have cancer objectives and over 40 new 'small fry' cancer-related charities have been registered since 1980, compared with a mere 14 in the optics, blindness, deafness since 1980, compared with a mere 14 in optics, blindness, deafness and dentistry.

Charity funds are less readily available in fields without public appeal, such as venereal diseases, alcoholism, dermatology and diarrhoea - which nevertheless represent some of today's major problems.

The MRC's remit, on the other hand, is to be comprehensive and it sponsors long-term and often fundamental research. Many charities spend a large percentage of their research income on short three and five-year projects, creating a more extensive nursery for new ideas than can the MRC, with its commitment to its own establishments.

Recent Cancer Research Company (CRC) successful example of three-year grants are at the University of Aston, where three chemists were individually funded and subsequently brought together to develop two new cancer drugs now being clinically tested; and at Bristol, where as a result of Tony Epstein's having previously identified the Epstein-Barr Virus (which causes cancer of the back of the throat) he is now developing a vaccine.

However, CRC and other major charities are increasingly creating larger, multi-disciplinary teams in centres of academic excellence rather than funding numerous individuals working in comparative isolation.

The private sector thrives. The income of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council, has increased in a decade from £1m to £5m, largely through its extensive regional organisation of more than 1,000 branches. Most major charities obtain about half their income from legacies and the balance from fund raising events and donations. More than 1,000 voluntary committees have been formed during the 61 years of CRC's existence; and the 23-year-old BHF are keen to expand their 370 local committees.

The BHF's annual income has grown from £35,000 to nearly £2m. Its special events are very successful; last year 10,000 cyclists took part in the London to Brighton cycle ride (being held this year on June 24) and £150,000 was raised.

The Imperial Cancer Research Fund (ICRF) (£20m) and the CRC (£19m) vie with each other in fund-raising, but David Gribbin, the CRC's secretary general, says: "I believe that two

organizations raise more money than one, though not twice as much, and we co-operate in trying not to overlap on research; the campaign also keeps administrative costs very low - 3 per cent or a total of 8 per cent if one includes publicity."

Research into cancer started in the nineteenth century. ICRF was founded in 1902, when it was thought that if you put white mice in a laboratory you would find the answer to cancer. Its development has produced increasingly impressive results.

It is unusual among charities to concentrate entire research in its own laboratories, where it now employs over 1,000 people. By the 1920s the complexities of cancer had already been realised - there are over 200 different cancers - and in 1923 the CRC was founded.

The major charities spend around 70 per cent of their income on funding research appointments at universities and medical schools. They pay for researchers' salaries, equipment and - sometimes - new buildings, but many AMRC

members are unwilling to provide universities with a flat percentage for overheads.

The BHF's funding includes 12 professional chairs, numerous fellowships and 214 grant-holders. The CRC has founded seven departments which promote oncology as an academic discipline, provide training and bridge the gap between clinical and laboratory-based research.

A new trend has emerged of self-help charities who are members of AMRC which adopt more unorthodox approaches. Action for Research into Multiple Sclerosis, which started in 1974 with 32 members and £32, now has 7,000 members and an annual income of £1m. It grew out of a need for more information for MS sufferers and their families.

One of the most taxing questions today for charities is whether their role should include educating the public to apply the lessons learnt from research. 180,000 people in Britain get cancer each year and 120,000 die - 40,000 from lung cancer. If everyone stopped smoking, cancer deaths would fall by one third.

P L

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Why the insurers were the first to put the brakes on costs

Now subscribers are being steered towards the more basic hospitals and away from the growing number of luxury style medical 'hotels'

The burden of monitoring the cost of private medical treatment is, ironically, moving further and further from private hands. In the late 1970s more than 40 per cent of private medical care was paid for by individuals; now it is just 20 per cent of private bills that are settled by the patients themselves.

The bulk of bills go straight to one of the medical insurance companies. Health Service strikes and fears about declining standards and lengthening waiting lists provide a boom for the private insurers which saw growth rates of 27.5 per cent in 1980 and 13.2 per cent in 1981.

The expansion of the private insurers has slowed down but by the end of 1982 one in 14 of the population - 4.2 million people - were covered by private health insurance. Now it is about 5 million.

The market is dominated by BUPA (The British United Provident Association) which has 70 per cent of the market while PPP (Private Patients Plan) has 20 per cent and WPA (Western Provident Association) seven per cent, leaving very little of the market to the tiddlers and new companies.

As medical inflation galloped ahead of national inflation rates it was naturally the insurers who were first to try to put on the brakes. Of course, individuals or their companies who pay for them would be picking up the bill via increased subscriptions in the end, but it was the insurers who first felt the pinch.

Not only was the cost of claims rising because of higher pay for doctors and nurses but also because of the development of new technologies and the ability to treat disorders which were previously untreatable. As the population ages the incidence of illness is greater and people now have higher expectations of medicine.

Now BUPA and PPP are fighting back. They cannot rely on the consumer to bargain with hospitals. They go to hospitals in times of crisis and as the money is not coming directly out of their own pockets they cannot be expected to act as price watchdogs.

The insurers have noted that in some areas the building of new hospitals has outpaced demand and bed-occupancy rates were falling as low as 60 per cent, a good time to get tough and arrange deals to keep costs down.

In April BUPA announced that they had reached agreement with 140 private hospitals for inclusive charges for accommodation, meals, theatre fees, drugs, dressings and nursing care. But doctors' fees still have to be paid by the subscriber.

The hospital's fee will be fixed for up to a year at a time and all the hospitals are categorized into three bands - any hospital including the expensive London hospitals; provincial hospitals or local independent hospitals; and most local hospitals outside London, giving subscribers the choice of three different subscription levels.

Mr Bob Graham, BUPA's chief executive, said the scheme



By the end of 1982 one in fourteen of the population - 4.2 million - were covered by private health insurance. Now it is about five million

was "the most important cost management initiative to be introduced into the private sector".

Subscribers are being steered towards the more basic hospitals and away from the increasing number of luxury hotel-style hospitals. It also discourages the opening of more five-star hospitals and has even persuaded some hospitals in a high-bidding charge to offer less attractive rooms or shared rooms to patients on the lower-scale rates.

As the major insurers have (perhaps belatedly) turned their attention towards spiralling costs, pressure is also coming

from the companies who pay subscriptions on behalf of their employees. Company schemes cover two-thirds of those with private medical insurance, and account for 75 per cent of new business.

Rivals such as Iron Trades Mutual, the Mutual of Omaha, Crusader Insurance, part of the Cigna Group and other commercial organizations keep the big three non-profit making provident associations on their toes.

An even bigger threat to their dominant position could come from self-insurance by companies. Allied Medical Assurance has teamed up with financial consultants MPA to launch a trust arrangement administered by AMA which provides private medical care for the cost of claims plus five per cent (with a minimum of £1,250) rather than the burden of 17½ per cent or even 25 per cent administrative charges by the provident societies.

This arrangement was given the go-ahead by the Inland Revenue only a year ago when they agreed that employees would pay tax on a notional premium for private health cover, as no actual premiums are paid.

For individuals, there are innovative plans which aim to bring down the cost of subscriptions. Crown Life have a plan with a no claims bonus and offer a 15 per cent discount for in-patient care only. PPP have Private Hospital Plan which offers private care if the NHS waiting list is more than six weeks long - and many are. Otherwise, the subscriber goes for Health Service treatment and gets a £24 a night cash benefit.

Bristol Contributory Welfare Association charge you the subscription appropriate for the age you were when you started subscribing and never refuse cover for an existing subscriber.

Skandia, a Swedish insurance company, has a radically different approach with Major Medical Masterplan which aims to cover only serious medical mishaps by applying a £1,000 excess (£1,500 in London) rather like a motor insurance policy. Subscribers can either rely on the NHS or bear the cost of treatment themselves for minor ailments.

MEDICAL INSURANCE SCHEMES											
BENEFITS London Cover	AMA (London)	BCWA (Extra Security Scale)	BUPA (London)	Crown Life (Mastercare London)	Crusader (London)	EHAS (Shield 4)	MT Medex (Premium A)	Mutual of Omaha (London)	Orion (1)	PPP (Family Masterplan 2)	WPA (Super cover London)
Overall maximum per person yearly	£25,000	no limit	no limit	£35,000	no limit	no limit	no limit	no limit	£20,000	£38,000	£45,000
Operative costs surgeons & anaesthetists fees according to type of operation (15)	in full	major £800 intermediate £300 minor £150	major+£515 major £500 intermediate £285 minor £145	in full	major+£625 major £500 intermediate £300 minor £150	all operations £450	all operations £575	in full	in full	major £450 intermediate £300 minor £150	major+£625 major £500 intermediate £285 minor £145
+supplement for complex operations	in full	£1,350	£855 to £1,720	in full	£1,200	at their discretion	£1,200	in full	in full	£1,050	£1,200
theatre fees, drugs & dressings (4) per operation	in full	£2,000 a year		in full	in full	£200	in full	in full	in full	in full	in full
Physicians (consultant) fees per week yearly maximum	in full no maximum	£140 £3,840	£105 no maximum	in full no maximum	in full 26 weeks	£70 £700	£105 26 weeks	in full 26 weeks	in full no maximum	£126 no maximum	£119 26 weeks
Radiotherapy	in full	in full	£290 a course	in full	in full	£300 a year	in full	in full	in full	in full	£375 a course
Dental (dentist) (6) yearly maximum in-patient out-patient	in full £250	£350 £350	£350 £350	in full £500	£350 £350		£275 £275	in full in full	in full in full	in full £270	£350 £350
Nursing at home per week yearly maximum	in full 180 days	in full 13 weeks	in full with specialist otherwise £800 13 weeks	90% 13 weeks	in full 180 days	£100 10 weeks	in full 26 weeks	in full 26 weeks	in full no maximum	in full no maximum	in full 26 weeks
Cash benefit if treated under NHS daily	£15	£17	£20	£15	£25	£10	£15	£14.25	£15	£22	£20
PREMIUMS (London)											
Single person aged 25	£257.40	£143.35	£229.32	£140.50	£180.30	£266.60	£139.20	£196.00	£150.00	£199.68	£208.80
aged 44	£257.40	£181.70	£254.76	£176.00	£249.31	£266.60	£151.60	£216.80	£180.00	£246.72	£229.80
aged 55	£384.60	£224.60	£356.76	£233.50			£258.92	£304.30	£285.00	£312.36	£324.45
Married couple elder aged 25	£514.80	£286.70	£458.64	£258.00	£320.61	£421.00	£272.40	£392.00	£285.00	£377.16	£412.45
elder aged 44	£514.80	£363.40	£509.52	£319.50	£352.30	£421.00	£301.80	£433.60	£330.00	£465.24	£453.25
elder aged 55	£769.20	£449.20	£713.52	£424.50	£496.62	£421.00	£510.48	£608.60	£525.00	£598.60	£640.90
Family with two or more children— eldest aged 25	£699.60	£329.70	£573.36	£340.00	£408.66	£421.00	£312.60	£490.00	£330.00	£482.60	£470.25
eldest aged 44	£699.60	£417.00	£636.96	£403.50	£440.37	£421.00	£344.40	£542.00	£375.00	£580.68	£518.80
eldest aged 55	£924.00	£516.60	£891.96	£508.50	£586.69	£421.00	£384.64	£780.75	£570.00	£727.56	£732.90
Maximum age of children	18	18	18	21	21	18	21	21	18	21	21
Provincial Premiums (treating hospitals)											
	AMA (National)	BCWA (Security Scale)	BUPA (National Scale)	Crown Life (Mastercare Provincial)	Crusader (Country)	EHAS (Shield 3)	MT Medex (Premium B)	Mutual of Omaha (Provincial)		PPP (Family Masterplan 3)	WPA (Supercover Provincial)
Single person aged 25	£177.60	£112.45	£156.24	£108.92	£115.10	£185.75	£103.80	£132.60		£142.92	£153.20
aged 44	£177.60	£142.50	£173.64	£133.38	£128.15	£185.75	£113.40	£176.64		£176.64	£165.20
aged 55	£265.20	£176.15	£243.24	£176.58	£179.88	£185.75	£189.36	£207.60		£223.56	£231.50
Married couple elder aged 25	£355.20	£224.90	£312.48	£194.50	£230.20	£288.25	£205.60	£265.20		£270.12	£301.45
elder aged 44	£355.20	£285.00	£347.28	£243.00	£256.30	£288.25	£222.00	£296.20		£333.12	£328.75
elder aged 55	£530.40	£352.30	£486.48	£321.00	£359.75	£288.25	£372.24	£415.20		£421.44	£456.95
Family with two or more children— eldest aged 25	£462.00	£258.65	£390.60	£258.50	£294.51	£288.25	£232.80	£331.50		£352.92	£348.10
eldest aged 44	£462.00	£327.75	£434.16	£307.00	£320.61	£288.25	£253.20	£368.00		£415.92	£371.75
eldest aged 55	£697.20	£405.15	£608.16	£385.00	£424.06	£288.25	£426.24	£519.00		£504.24	£522.00

This chart is a reduction of the information contained in full in the June 1984 issue of Which? magazine.

Under the new plan drawn up by these medical insurance companies to combat the rising cost of private medicine, most leading independent hospital groups have agreed to structure their charges in line with new insurance levels. As a result, the choice of hospital will depend more than ever on your level of insurance cover.

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PRIVATE HEALTH

Pat Blair examines the plight faced by the growing number of old people

Why the elderly are going private

Much political capital had been made in recent years over public versus private provision in health and social care. One area, however, that has remained largely untouched by the rhetoric is the provision made for the elderly who, because of social or medical needs, can no longer live on their own.

In the past 23 years, the number of people of retirement age has increased by more than two million. More than half of that increase has been among people aged 75 or over and figures from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys show that by the middle of last year there were 3,084,000 people aged over 75 in England and Wales, compared with 1,987,000 in 1961.

Four years ago, local authorities provided about 60 per cent of the residential places available to old people while voluntary homes run by charitable bodies have long been seen as a mainstay for the elderly in Britain.

But as the demand for places has grown, so has the number of private profit-making establishments, it is now recognized, although there are no firm statistics, that private provision has overtaken the voluntary sector, and that together they

account for at least half of all the places available. Local authorities, faced with a tightening of the financial belt, can no longer meet demand to the same degree as before.

Research by Malcolm Johnston, a senior fellow at the Policy Studies Institute in London, showed that growth has been greatest in the past three years in Kent, Devon, and East Sussex, each of which has more than 350 private homes registered with the local authority and inquiries from prospective proprietors were running at about ten a week. Three-quarters of the 6,000 retired people living in East Sussex homes were in the commercial market, he found.

While it is true that some of the best accommodation available is contained in the private sector, it is also true that it provides some of the worst, although this is not necessarily reflected in the weekly charges, which range between about £70 and £250.

Local authority homes have been subject to greater control in the past than has the private or voluntary sector. However, last month, with the backing of the Government, a new code of practice was brought on to curb offenders and raise standards



The machine for predicting heart disease, in action at Harrow Health Care Centre.

for all people in residential care, including those who are physically or mentally handicapped.

The code, which contains a checklist of more than two hundred items, requires all homes to produce a detailed brochure setting out the facilities and services it offers within its standard charges. Additionally, new residents are expected to be given a formal and

comprehensible contract of the terms under which the accommodation is being offered.

The code also requires proprietors to state, when registering, what type of people they are catering for. Thus there should be a clearer picture for registration authorities and in future people who need nursing care may be less likely to be inappropriately housed.

The code is only part of the Government's package to tighten the regulations covering both social care and nursing care.

With the emergence of the Health and Social Security Adjudication Act, 1983, it became illegal for an unregistered nursing home to advertise or imply that it offered nursing care. But, recognising the "grey area" between nursing need and social care, the Act allowed homes to register for both types of care. Guidance to health authorities, which register nursing homes, also puts stringent control on the staffing of homes offering nursing care.

Private nursing homes now outnumber those run by voluntary bodies and religious orders, a similar reversal to that of the residential care sector. The National Health Service faced with an increasing number of elderly patients in medical beds, is only now experimenting within the nursing home market.

It realized that large geriatric hospitals were not the appropriate place for elderly citizens

needing regular nursing care but whose medical needs could be met within the local community.

Within England and Wales, about 30,000 places are available in nursing homes. But Stanley Davis, a former nursing home proprietor and now secretary to the Registered Homes Association, estimates that there could be as many as 20,000 people in need of nursing care, living in homes which go under the guise of small hotels or guest houses.

For proprietors of many homes, the future looks rosy and the legislation now passed and still to come seems as if it will offer a measure of protection to old people.

There is hope, too, that the range of provision will adjust to meet better the range of need - from minimal supervision or light nursing care to those who are heavily dependent on nursing care, and including people who are terminally ill and whose last days or months are spent in the specialized care of hospices.

The vitamins that do no good

Health products are one of the few growth areas in the British economy - but most of the growth has been in the alternative sector. The NHS pays a bill of close on £2,000m each year for the drugs, infusions, injections, and suppositories prescribed by doctors for their patients - and this total has shown little change in recent years when inflation is taken into account.

The market for conventional non-prescription medicines - the "over the counter" preparations sold in chemists shops and in supermarkets - has also remained virtually static for the past five years. Figures from the Proprietary Association of Great Britain show that between 1979 and 1983 there was a 6 per cent decline in the volume of sales of these medicines.

Where growth does seem to have occurred is in the range of products sold direct to the public in health food stores and by direct mail. The rapid growth in the number of health magazines (including those giving advice on yoga, slimming, and meditation) has been fuelled by advertisements for products claimed to promote vitality, energy, good looks, and general well-being.

Top of the list of the growth products are vitamins. Last year doctors prescribed vitamins at a cost to the NHS of around £7m - and most experts believe that many of those prescriptions were unnecessary. Yet in that same 12 months the public spent more than £45m on vitamins over-the-counter and by mail order. Most of these vitamin preparations do no good - at least in the eyes of orthodox doctors.

As the Consumers Association's Drugs and Therapeutics bulletin commented last month: "vitamin supplements are rarely needed for normal adults. They should be considered for those who rarely go into the sunlight, those with a poor intake, such as patients with anorexia, depression, or alcoholic excess." This verdict contrasts dramatically with the promotional material of the vitamin merchants, who claim - for example - that eating too much processed and refined food can

make the diet inadequate, or that vitamins can in some way relieve the effects on the body of the stresses and strains of modern life.

Consumer organisations such as the recently formed College of Health are pressing for tighter controls on the advertising of vitamins, other dietary supplements, and the whole range of medical aids - ionisers to purify the air, sex aids, and exercise machines - being promoted in magazines and often being supported by endorsements from personalities in show business.

Why has the health products industry boomed in a period of economic recession? Part of the answer lies in a general trend in western societies for scientific orthodoxy to be rejected in favour of the parasciences - astrology, occultism, extrasensory perception, unidentified flying objects - and alternative systems of medicine are in tune with this philosophy. But part of the explanation, too, lies in the affluence of the working population (in marked contrast with the unemployed).

Many more people - especially young people - have marginal income to spend on health. And despite all the sound information put out by organisations such as the Health Education Council, most people still prefer to believe that health can be obtained by taking something - a medicine, a dietary supplement, an exotic eastern herb, or whatever.

Health educators may tell us until they are exhausted and demoralized that the recipe for a long life lies in giving up bad habits - overeating, drinking too much alcohol, and smoking. This uncomfortable message is rejected in favour of a conviction that some magic potion will put the matter right.

Sir William Osler, one of the great names of nineteenth-century medicine, expressed the mystery quite succinctly: "A desire to take medicine is, perhaps, the great feature which distinguishes man from other animals."

Dr Tony Smith

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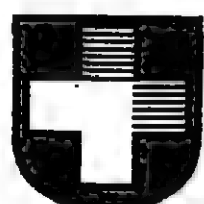
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PRIVATE HEALTH

First-class prices for first-class treatment

The private health boom in the 1960s and early 1970s was based on very orthodox, conventional lines. Surgeons, gynaecologists, and other consultants working in the NHS found a growing demand for their services as private specialists, partly fuelled by the growth of the provident non-profit making health insurance organisations.

Of course much of the treatment being provided in private hospitals and clinics remains orthodox in those terms, but the recent growth has also seen a rapid expansion in fringe activities - some belonging firmly within the category of alternative medicine but others offering treatments and therapies less easy to categorise.

From the consumer's point of view, however, the range of choice of private clinics has grown enormously and the patient or prospective patient may find great difficulty in distinguishing the medical sheep and goats.

Perhaps the most straightforward growth area has been in day surgery units, which have mushroomed for one very good reason - cost.

Little wonder, then, that several successful private hospitals have opened day surgery units and that others are planned. At present about one fifth of all private sector operations are done on a day-care basis. The principles are well established: for many minor procedures the patient needs professional care only for the hour or two of recovery from the anaesthetic. Day surgery has made substantial contributions to the cutting of costs in the NHS, and in the US around one third of all operations are done in this way.

Day surgery in the NHS has relied on NHS domiciliary services to provide the patient with any necessary after care. Good private day surgery units have taken care to arrange comparable links with general practitioners (and NHS general practitioners are free to treat patients on a private basis if he so wishes).

A less acceptable end of the market exists, however, in the day units that offer various cosmetic surgical procedures - hair transplants, removal of skin blemishes, etc. - with little or no provision for after care



Britain's first test tube triplets (identical twin brothers and a sister) born at the Portland Hospital for Women and Children.

other than an instruction of the patient to "see your own doctor if you have any problems."

Most day surgery, however, remains straightforward enough: operations for removal of cysts and minor skin lesions, vasectomies, hernias, and the like carried out by surgeons who spend most of their time in NHS hospitals.

The same cannot be said for the other growth areas - clinics for the treatment of disorders as various as allergy, alcoholism, and anxiety. The seven private

clinics in England which offer treatment for alcoholism and for drug abuse have high standards; those private nursing homes that will accept alcoholics and patients with senile dementia are of more variable quality. At least the treatment being offered in these institutions is mostly on conventional lines.

The clinics and day centres treating less clearly defined disorders present a different picture. Here the important distinction is that the patients

or clients are often on their own, neither financed by a provident association nor advised by their own doctor.

There is a world of difference between a patient with an arthritic hip or with varicose veins, diagnosed as such in an NHS setting, choosing to "go private" in order to avoid a long wait - and also to obtain the personal care of a skilled surgeon; and a sufferer from asthma, or headaches, or lack of energy, who has lost faith and patience with NHS and looks around for an alternative.

A glance through the back pages of any of the health magazines will show the bewildering range of clinics, spas, and institutes advertising for customers. No reliable statistics are available on the numbers of types of clinics in this sector; those that operate on an outpatient basis have no statutory controls and there is no system of registration or inspection.

Some offer well established alternative therapies such as homeopathy, hypnotherapy, or acupuncture, but others offer treatments ranging from psychotherapy and counselling, to healing, or natural health methods which may (or may not) imply that the staff have recognised professional qualifications. There is no easy way for the patient to assess the length or quality of the training undergone by a practitioner of alternative medicine.

What advice, then, can be offered to individuals who wonder whether a private sector clinic or spa might help with a problem such as asthma, migraine, or arthritis? Firstly, the intending patient should be clear in his or her own mind whether the treatment being sought is orthodox or alternative. In general orthodox treatment - quality conventional medical care - is still mostly provided by doctors who spend at least some of their time working in the NHS. Clinics offering surgery or other forms of conventional treatment whose medical staff have no NHS affiliations must have a question mark over them.

Secondly, an experienced general practitioner will usually know quite a lot about any private treatment clinics operating in his locality.

Dr Tony Smith

Sometimes the problem isn't physical.

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A case of more beds than patients

A major shakeout is likely in the private health industry after the spate of new private hospital building in recent years. Leading private hospital investment and management companies are warning that Britain is fast reaching the position where the supply of private beds is "outstripping demand."

Nuffield Hospitals, the leading company in the sector with 31 private hospitals and 50,000 patients a year, and American Medical International, number two, with seven hospitals and 35,000 patients each year, already agree that London is "over-bedded". Mr Gene Burleson, managing director of AMI (Europe), says that there is "30 to 40 per cent over-supply of general private beds in London". Nuffield suggests that there is also cause for concern in other areas, including Birmingham, Glasgow, Bristol, Halifax, Leeds, and Huddersfield.

Mr Burleson says that the likely result is that there will be a "shakeout" of the less efficient

hospitals in the next few years. "I think there are only going to be a few survivors", he says. Despite the warnings there is no sign of any slowing down of new private hospital building projects throughout the country.

The Government-inspired Business Expansion Scheme (BES) has helped fuel investment in new private hospitals. Under the scheme, which was extended in the Budget this year, top-rate taxpayers enjoy generous tax relief if they invest in the development of British businesses for a maximum of five years.

The private hospital sector was quickly identified as an eligible target for such investment and a number of building and conversion schemes have subsequently been funded by BES investments. Typical of the new projects is the conversion of a 45-bed hospital near Clitheroe, Lancashire. The project to convert Gisborne Park into a hospital is being backed by £1.5m of BES equity, with investors being asked to subscribe for 1.25m shares at

£1.12p each, and is due to be completed in the summer of 1985.

Another private hospital looking for BES investment support is the Caldaire Independent Hospital Company which is building a £3.1m 36-bed hospital at Methley near Leeds and aiming for completion in December this year. Here the aim was to sell 525,000 shares at £1.25p each to investors who would then claim tax relief.

Mr Burleson says that investors looking for a quick return on their investment should be wary of the private hospital sector. "For the first two or three years you have to take very heavy losses on these projects", he says.

Mr Burleson says that AMI is actively considering the acquisition of seven private hospitals which are up for sale. The company has invested £50m on new hospitals in the past four years and has also jointly funded, with the Glasgow Independent Hospital Group, the £12 million development of the 110-bed Ross Hall hospital,

in Glasgow, which opened last November.

Expansion plans include the conversion of one wing of the Princess Grace hospital in London to a day surgery at the cost of £1 million, and building purpose-built day surgeries in Manchester, Bristol and Newcastle costing £2.5 million each. AMI will also shortly announce plans to join forces with a non-profit hospital group to develop between four and six new psychiatric units and also an alcohol rehabilitation unit as part of its plans to offer specialized facilities.

Nuffield is adopting a slightly different approach and concentrating on upgrading its existing facilities rather than building new ones, or branching out into specialist areas. Mr James Estall, company secretary at Nuffield, says that the group has earmarked £20 million for conversion and upgrading in the next five years. Nuffield has not built any new hospitals in the past year, preferring renewal and takeover.

One project which fits Nuffield's strategy is the plan to convert a 25-to-30-bed hospital run by a charitable hospital fund in York. The £2m conversion cost represents good value compared with the cost of building a new hospital.

Mr Peter Morris, general manager of Hospital Capital Corporation, another leading private hospital investment and management group, which was formed in 1980, says that there is no ceiling on its expansion plans. Again the group is tending to identify areas outside London where there is still demand for general beds and opportunities to specialise in heart surgery, renal surgery and orthopaedics.

The group's first hospital, The Park in Nottingham, was completed last year with 70 beds three operating theatres and support departments. Construction of the 50-bed Little Aston hospital in Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, has also begun and developments by HCC are planned at Oryington, Kent, and Croydon, Surrey. HCC says that there is little scope for redeveloping huge city-centre hospitals which are being closed because of Health Service cuts, because often it is cheaper to start with a green-field investment.

However, AMI and other private companies have seriously considered taking over existing NHS private bed facilities. AMI has so far made three applications to take over facilities in London and Oxford without success. Mr Burleson says: "The problem is usually with the bureaucrats, not the medical staff".

Surprisingly the Government does little to encourage such schemes, despite its enthusiasm for privatizing public services. Mr Burleson says that the Department of Health and Social Security does help identify opportunities for development of NHS facilities, but little support beyond that.

He is adamant, however, that the NHS must work more closely with the private sector to prevent the problems of overcapacity getting out of hand.

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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Firmer trend at the close

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 4. Dealings End, June 15. Contango Day, June 18. Settlement Day, June 22.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Godfrey Davis **europcar**

[illegible]

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

If you really want to know, it is a denial

Reed International dutifully insisted yesterday that it was still working towards its planned stock market flotation of Mirror Group Newspapers "this summer", whenever that may be, in response to our report of the widespread belief that the project may have to be called off in the face of growing difficulties at the Mirror Group. It is perhaps significant that Reed also seized on the opportunity to deny something *The Times* did not suggest: that Reed was already negotiating to sell the Mirror Group.

That denial was carefully worded, and leaves plenty of room for developments. But it is now accepted in Fleet Street that the Mirror Group situation has moved from firm to fluid. Reed, which obviously and properly wants to conclude the matter as quickly as possible on satisfactory terms, may just decide to soldier on.

But confidence is crumbling. Eyebrows have been raised at several of the statements made by Mr Clive Thornton, the Mirror Group's chairman. His plans to favour small shareholders in the flotation have been quietly dropped. There is disquiet at his wish to build a £15m newspaper plant in Manchester. The fact that other organizations have thought it worthwhile to offer him fresh jobs speaks volumes at a time when a chairman's commitment must be seen to be total.

Most worrying of all are the persistent reports of unhappiness within the Mirror Group's Holborn Circus headquarters. Mr Thornton has been rebuffed by the print unions and has ruffled certain corners of the management. It may be that a shakeup was needed: we have yet to see evidence that the medicine is working.

In these circumstances the Fleet Street grapevine goes into overdrive, and it becomes more than usually difficult to separate fact from rumour. What we have at the Mirror Group is a ferment of rumour which threatens to produce the fact of a major change of heart by Reed. There is conviction in some quarters that the Mirror Group is available to a bidder. Only the appearance of a public prospectus will begin to dispel that conviction for good.

Trying to foil King Solomon

Not content with playing Cassandra on Wall Street the redoubtable Salomon Brothers yesterday struck at the foundations of the British government's funding policy. In its first written pronouncement on the gilts - possibly the start of a regular series of such circulars - Salomon's has advised clients to sell long gilts and buy long US government bonds instead.

It is too early to say whether the clients, and indeed other holders of gilts around the world, have taken the message to heart. But regardless of whether a wave of embarrassing selling hits gilts the argument is plainly important.

The train of thought is straight forward enough. For as long as anyone cares to remember, gilt yields comfortably exceeded US bond yields. But for two years the reverse has been the case, and if anything American yields may rise further. So, the argument runs, on reasonable assumptions about the exchange rate, US bonds must be attractive. British gross funds, moreover, have the

particular problem that the authorities policy of not issuing long-dated stock could cause difficulties in matching maturities.

There is no doubt that the gilt yield curve looks pretty odd. Long gilts yielding around 10.5 per cent, compared with about 12 per cent for mediums, imply an exchange rate by the year 2012 of \$3 to the £. In the shorter term, a fund manager expecting US long yields of 15 per cent next May, and assuming that the current spread of 2.5 percentage points of US bonds over gilts persists, needs an exchange rate of \$1.45 for returns to be equal.

Yet the signposts do not all point one way. For a start, Salomon's own figures show that there has been a tendency for gross funds to run down the percentage of long stocks in their gilt portfolios. The last couple of years has seen a new emphasis on equities in the dispersal of cash flow, especially overseas. This does not suggest a serious maturity matching problem, and in any case actuarial considerations intervene.

More important, is the US bond market so wonderful? The shape of the yield curve on the other side of the Atlantic is also unconventional, to say the least. Given the volatility of bond prices, British fund managers can be forgiven for viewing the market with some trepidation. Would not currency deposits be more advisable? The exchange rate is enough of a headache without adding the possibility of capital on bonds as well. No doubt the British authorities will do their utmost to prevent Cassandra's latest prophecy from becoming self-fulfilled.

The tangled web of protectionism

The Reagan Administration has a creditable record of resistance to lobbyists clamouring for protection for US industry - even though it may not seem like that in Europe, Japan and the Third World.

In an election year, when his opponent will be pitching hard for the votes of industrial states, Mr Reagan will find it harder to block the embarrassing ruling by one of his own quangoes, the US International Trade Commission, that the American steel industry does need protection from imports in important categories.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the steel trade union, which brought the action, will clearly not let up on pressure for the quotas they have been demanding.

The main current complaints in the US steel industry are against the rise of Brazilian and Argentine imports along with those from South Korea and Taiwan.

The Brazilians have already complained of a regime that insists that Brazil balances its trade books at great domestic cost and at the same time prevents adjustment via exports in goods where Brazil has a genuine cost advantage. The complaint is particularly telling when the International Monetary Fund insists on regular inflationary devaluations of the cruzeiro, while at the same time US steel producers insist that the effect of the devaluations on Brazil's steel export prices amounts to an unfair trade practice. It is not obvious how the Brazilians are to pay higher dollar interest rates on their debts without raising export competitiveness.

ANZ ends bid rumours with £182m takeover of Grindlays

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (ANZ) has made a £182m agreed takeover bid for Grindlays Holdings, the parent company for Grindlays Bank.

Both Citibank, the dominant shareholder with 48.6 per cent, and Lloyds Bank with 21.3 per cent, have agreed to accept the offer, which is worth 275p a share in cash. The Bank of England and Reserve Bank of Australia are also happy with the deal.

Grindlays has long been the target of bid speculation but the emergence of ANZ, which first expressed interest in April, caused some surprise in the City.

Grindlays, which developed in the days of the Empire as a British overseas bank, came badly unstuck in the secondary banking and property crisis in



Alec Ritchie: Leading Grindlays to recovery

the mid-1970s and has been working its way back to health virtually ever since.

The bank's convoluted ownership structure, which had hampered its development, was finally resolved when Citibank emerged as the dominant

shareholder last year. This was seen as a temporary solution and at some point Citibank had been expected to sell out.

ANZ had total assets of \$22,726m (last September) and the acquisition of Grindlays will increase its balance sheet size by 37 per cent to \$31,136m, bringing it closer in line with Australia's largest listed bank, Westpac Banking Corporation, with assets of \$34,500m.

ANZ said yesterday that it would fund the acquisition from existing resources, but to preserve prudent capital ratios it is raising \$225m with a rights issue of one new share at \$3.70 (239p) for every four held. A quarter of ANZ's share are held in Britain and in London yesterday the shares eased 17p to 311p.

However, shares in Grindlays Holdings leapt 97p to 264p. The bid values Grindlays at a £23m

premium to net tangible assets of £159m, or 237p a share.

ANZ, which ranks among the world's top 100 banks, has been steadily expanding both the range and geographical spread of its activities in response to the growing internationalization of financial markets. The bid for Grindlays is in line with this strategy.

At present it is represented in countries accounting for about 35 per cent of Australia's trade and the acquisition of Grindlays would double this.

Grindlays, whose chairman is Mr Alec Ritchie, has a strong presence in India where it is the biggest foreign bank, and also has extensive operations in East and Central Africa.

Mr William Vines, ANZ's chairman, said in Melbourne that the possible entry of foreign banks into Australia was one of the motives for the deal.

MPs back 'gilt-edged' sell-offs

By Jonathan Davis

The Government should consider selling shares in state-owned companies in the same way that it sells gilt-edged stock, the House of Commons Public Accounts Committee says in a report published yesterday.

A phased release of the Government's shareholding in companies on its list for future privatization similar to a gilt-edged "tap" stock, could help avoid further embarrassment from mispricing issues, as with American and British, it says.

The committee, which criticized the underpricing of earlier denationalization issues in a report two years ago, again expresses concern at "windfall gains" made by investors in the Associated British Ports flotation a year ago.

It also questions the need for the Government to underwrite all its share issues, though this decision was vindicated when the British Gas flotation flopped badly in 1982.

The committee recommended that tenders should be preferred to fixed-price offers whenever the fear of underpricing is a dominant consideration, and should not rely too heavily on the advice of merchant banks which have an underwriting interest in an issue.

Privatization pitfalls, page 23

Argentine rescue at risk

From Bailey Morris,
Washington

US officials must decide by tomorrow whether to extend an earlier commitment to put up \$300m for an Argentine rescue package in the light of the south American nation's tough new negotiating stance with the International Monetary Fund.

Sources at the US Treasury said officials would like to send a strong signal to Argentina and other debtor nations contemplating a similar hardline strategy that such actions will not be treated lightly.

One way to do this would be to fail to extend the \$300m commitment beyond tomorrow's deadline set by the US Treasury, officials said. The US commitment, in the form of a loan to four Latin American nations which helped Argentina meet overdue interest payments

BORROWINGS* from International Monetary Fund (\$m)		
	Drawn	Undrawn
Brazil	1,890	2,730
Chile	286	225
Ecuador	123	41
Mexico	1,360	2,198
Peru	276	401

* Under standby and extended arrangements

last March, was made on condition that the government of President Raul Alfonsin agree an economic austerity programme with the IMF.

The agreement is now very much in doubt after Argentina's decision to challenge IMF procedures by ignoring a negotiating team now in Buenos Aires and appealing directly to

M. Jacques De Larosiere, the managing director, in a letter stating specific borrowing demands.

US officials are concerned that if Argentina is successful in bending the international rules, other debtor nations will attempt to follow suit, creating havoc in the banking system.

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, selected this concern in a speech in New York, in which he warned debtor nations of the consequences of not reaching satisfactory accords with their creditors.

The developing country debt problem has greatly improved Mr Walter Wriston, chairman of Citicorp said in London yesterday. He said he could not understand why all the press reports were so gloomy.

Fraser improves on perks

House of Fraser has increased shareholder's perks this year. A record number of discount vouchers were enclosed with the annual report which went to shareholders last night, writes Philip Robinson.

The report says that as Fraser's annual meeting has been postponed, the final dividend will be paid as a second interim to enable it to be paid on time. A final dividend

needs shareholder's approval. Professor Roland Smith says sales this year exceed internal expectations and the same period last year.

For the first time an attendance list of board meetings is included. It shows the two designated Lomro directors on the Fraser board attended only one of 12 meetings.

The Monopolies Commission is about to conduct a

second investigation into Lomro and Fraser. It has been ordered after resolutions by Lomro to put 12 new directors on a 25-man board were thought to constitute a merger.

Lomro said last night that documents used as the basis of a report in the *Daily Mail* had been stolen. "The reference made to the stolen documents neither fully nor accurately reflected their contents,"

SE plan attacked

The influential City Capital Markets Committee has rejected as inadequate the measures for investor protection outlined in the Stock Exchange's discussion paper on the future of trading in the exchange.

The committee, which brings together institutional investors, lawyers, accountants and Stock Exchange firms, recommends a full New York style tickers to disclose transactions in chronological order when the exchange loses the distinction between brokers and jobbers. There should be no new restriction on compensation arrangements. The committee also backs the trend of opinion towards an eventual two-tier market split between internationally traded shares and less active stocks in which company brokers should ensure a market, possibly through a computerised matching system.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1064.7 down 2.4
FT Index: 834.5 up 0.4
FT All Share: 487.93 down 0.59
Burgundy: 18.350
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 104.70 down 0.59
New York Dow Jones Industrial Average (closed): 1112.07 up 1.54
Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,275.93 down 48.90
Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index: 961.22 up 2.32

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.3855 up 30pts
Index 79.5 unchanged
DM 3.7675 down 0.0075
Yen 11.58 down 0.0150
Yen 22.25 up 0.50
Dollar Index 131.2 up 0.2
DM 2.7160

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling \$1.3860
Dollar DM 2.7155
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.593107
SDR £0.752733

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rate 9.94%
Finance houses base rate 9%
Discount market loans week fixed 8%
3 month interbank 9% - 9%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11% - 11%
3 month DM 5% - 5%
3 month FF 13% - 13%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 12.50%
Fed funds 10%
Treasury long bond 99-99%
ECOD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 2, to June 5, 1984, inclusive: 9.516 per cent.

NEWS IN BRIEF

M & S card trial date

Marks and Spencer, Britain's biggest retailer, will introduce a credit card on a trial basis in its 17 Scottish stores on Monday, June 25.

If the trial is successful, the company plans to extend the use of cards to the rest of its 262 stores throughout Britain as rapidly as possible next year.

● **PRETAX PROFITS** at Pilkington Brothers rose from £49.9m to £88.3m in the year to March 31, 1984. Earnings per share jumped from 2.4p to 13.8p. A second interim dividend of 6.5p is to be paid, making a total of 11.5p (10.5p) for the year.

● **TESCO STORES (HOLDINGS)** has increased gross profits for the year to February 25 1984 to £67.4m up from £53.5m. Turnover increased from £2,404m to £2,744m. The final dividend of 2.6p makes 4.1p for the year against 3.5p last time.

● **BASSETT FOODS**, the Liquorice Allsorts confectionery group yesterday announced pretax profits of £2,522m for the year to the end of March. This compares with £1,666m the year before and a forecast of £2.5m made at the time of the unwanted takeover bid from Avanna. The cost of fighting off the bid is put at £270,000.

Tempus, page 22

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$374.50 pm \$374
close \$374.50 (\$289.75)
New York (latest): \$374.25
Krugers (per cent):
\$385.50-387 (\$278-279)
Sovereigns (new):
\$87.50-88.50 (\$283-283.75)
Excludes VAT

Sales salary defended

Mr Geoffrey Rippon, chairman of Britannia Arrow Holdings, the investment trust group, told shareholders yesterday that the £250,000-a-year salary paid to an American employee last year "was good value".

Mr Rippon, answering criticism from a shareholder, said the top earner was an American saleswoman with Britannia Arrow's American fund management group.

She had brought in important pension fund business.

Minister launches local enterprise week

Small firms, high profile

By Derek Harris,
Commercial Editor

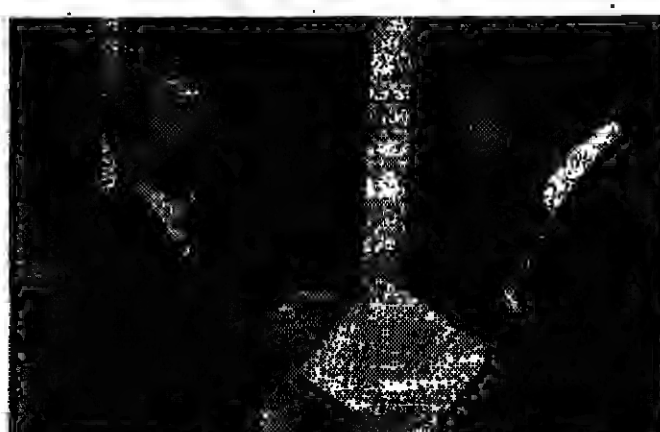
Britain's first Small Firms Local Enterprise Week, aimed at raising the profile of various organizations around the country that offer help to small businesses, was launched in London yesterday by Mr David Trippier, Minister at the Department of Trade and Industry.

The week has already grown into a 10-day affair with more than 300 participants, including local enterprise agencies, local authorities and chambers of commerce.

Mr Trippier, who will have travelled several thousand miles by the end of next week in more than 30 visits, started off yesterday by handing out a silver trophy to the 10,000th small business principal seeking advice at his Department's London Small Firms Centre. On Monday he is due to hand out a similar memento to the 13,000th entrepreneur coming for advice at Manchester's Small Firms Centre.

With a helicopter standing by to whisk him off to open some small firms workshops in Cambridge, Mr Trippier toured the Isle of Dogs to see how small businesses were faring under the London Docklands Development Corporation.

He talked to Mr Bill Wright, whose father once worked at the



Mr Trippier (right) meets Mr Wright at Millwall Dock

local docks and who has established a computerized photocopiering company, Wrightset, at Millwall Dock. The minister also took in the oldest company at the Isle of Dogs - John Lenanton and Sons, timber merchants. There he drove one of Lenanton's forklift trucks emblazoned "Lift-off to National Small Firms Week."

John Lenanton, great grandson of the company's founder, said his company had supplied timber as far afield as the Falklands and provided timber for the last rebuilding of No. 10 Downing Street.

Then Mr Trippier opened the Docklands Business Club set up by the development corpor-

Decision day for £20bn gas purchase

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

The Norwegian Government is expecting clear signals today from the British Cabinet that it will not raise new objections to the British Gas proposal to buy natural gas worth £20 billion from the Norwegian sector of the North Sea.

The proposed contract, to be discussed by the Cabinet today, is opposed by the Treasury because of balance of payment implications, and by the Department of Energy, because it could lead to a slowing-down of gas exploration and development in the British sector of the North Sea.

However, the Norwegian Government has asked the Norwegian state oil and gas company Statoil to come forward with a firm contract by tomorrow.

The Norwegian Government is now thought to be willing to extend its deadline if today's Cabinet meeting indicates approval for the draft contract.

NBC an essential element in competitive public transport

When he presented the Annual Report and Accounts of the National Bus Company for the year 1983, the Chairman, Lord Shepherd, said:

"With an operating profit of £47 million in 1983 and the expectation of an even better performance in 1984, NBC should view the future with confidence. However, in the long term, I must take a cautious approach because of changes in the bus environment which are being contemplated by the Government.

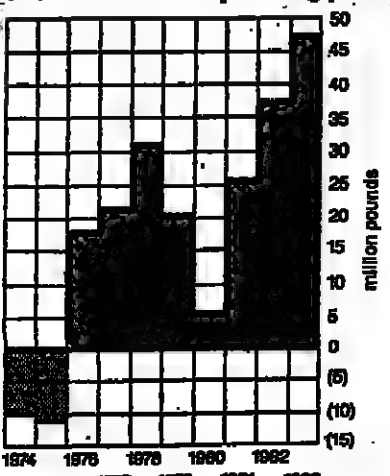
The Government is seeking to reduce the burden of subsidy through increased competition, and it has been suggested that the National Bus Company is too dominant a force to allow competition to be effective.

But the National Bus Company is an essential element in competitive public transport. We provide millions of passengers with an inexpensive alternative to the private car or other forms of public transport.

We derive a lower proportion of our income from subsidies than any other form of publicly-owned passenger transport. Indeed, in terms of our total dealings with Government, including debt servicing, we are about to become net contributors.

We accept the Government wishes to introduce private capital into NBC. Indeed, we positively

Growth in NBC's operating profit



The Right Honourable Lord Shepherd

welcome it. But, if this is done without first dealing with the pattern of subsidies, privatisation will fail.

We agree that there is a strong case for reorganising public transport; we believe that this must begin by examining the pattern of subsidisation. At present this very often finances competition between various forms of publicly-owned and subsidised transport which merely throws a burden on the rate and taxpayer without giving the public anything better.

Our best-known national operation, our inter-city express coaches, has no element of either subsidy or monopoly at all. It is an area of business which any operator is free to enter. Where the market is unable to sustain a second operator, then, and only then, is there an element of *de facto* monopoly in some of our local services. Breaking up the National Bus Company will not alter this state of affairs.

We do not fear fair competition because our record of service and safety is high by any standards. But for competition to bring benefits, the pattern of subsidy must be

National Bus Company, Annual Report and Accounts (price £2.50) obtainable from Public Affairs Department, 172 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 9TN.

such that public money is not used to distort the position.

If I were to sum up our achievements they would be as follows:

- We are an organisation able to live successfully within rules not of our own making. We are able to contend with legislation which requires us to respond in a co-operative way to local authorities while competing with those who recognise no such obligation.
- We have a turnover of more than £700 million.
- Our operating profit in 1983 was £47 million.
- In 1983 we repaid £10 million of capital debt and we have already repaid this year £18 million.
- Of subsidies to the bus industry we received only 14% while responsible for 39% of the mileage.
- Of the total subsidies to public passenger transport, we received only 7%.
- In spite of the recession, service mileage increased to 607 million in 1983.

In the last few years our express inter-city network has brought travel within the bounds of possibility of large numbers of ordinary people due to our economical, unsubsidised fares. Our local bus services up and down the country are holding their own. In the light of our record, we believe that it is in the public interest that we should be allowed to go on providing a service to the public, as an integrated business, whether publicly or privately owned."

NATIONAL

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Simon & Coates may be first stockbroker to obtain quote

By Derek Pain, Michael Clark and Philip Robinson

Speculation was growing last night that Simon & Coates could become the first stockbroker firm to obtain a stock market quote.

Reports that S & C has chosen this route as part of the changes and choices now facing member firms, came amid suggestions that a prospectus had been prepared and a number of institutions shown interest.

Mr Michael Pragg, S & C senior partner, said yesterday: "I am not in a position to confirm or deny this. Like others, we are looking at a whole range of possibilities and nothing has been excluded. I really can't answer a question on whether we are close to deciding which route we want. Things happen these days with

Expect some good news shortly from Invent Energy, the USM-quoted oil exploration group currently drilling in the Paris Basin next to Bula Resources. Yesterday the shares slipped 17p to equal the year's high of 380p. One firm of stockbrokers was buying heavily for a major French bank.

such momentum that I would not like to have anything said which might indicate something or confuse."

Two months ago, Investors in Industry (3i) disclosed that it had developed an appetite for investing in stockbrokers and had approached about eight firms with outline proposals. Lazard Brothers, the merchant bank, has also been attempting to match financial institutions with those stockbroking firms which do not wish to sell a stake to any one particular outsider.

The market drifted through another quiet session with the shadow of a respite continuing to nag at sentiment. Government stocks offered a flurry after the slow down in US retail sales but the higher quotations were short-lived and prices relaxed to around their overnight levels.

At the closer the FT index was 331.6 points, down 2.5 points. At one stage it was 3.6 points lower.

Booker McConnell, with the Dee Corporation buying completed and the long mooted White Knight courier bidder still to appear, eased 7p to 180p. A variety of factors helped

Imperial Group, the brewing tobacco complex, 3p better to 158p. Vague take over rumors, with the American Phillip Morris group mentioned, and suggestions that the shares have fallen too far pulled in some buyers. The nearness of the interim figures - about £92m against £79.1m is expected - also helped strengthened the shares.

Westland, the helicopter group, dived 15p to 158p after interim profits of £9m against £12.9m. A £4.1m increase in research and development costs was sliced into profits and the picture at the year end is likely to be even more uninspiring. R and D costs and problems at the Airtur off-shoot in the US will continue to sap profits and £20m against £26.1m looks likely for the full year. Interim dividend is unchanged at 3p a share.

Carlisle Communications, which reported half year profits and the £6.2m acquisition of Superhire on Tuesday, was unchanged at 425p.

Shares of Fleet Holdings, the publisher of the Daily Express, Sunday Express and Daily Star, enjoyed a late burst of activity after hours on renewed bid speculation as the price added another 7p to 185p - just 5p short of the year's high. Dealers anticipate the shares will go sharply better today as investors start trading for new time.

The Australian entrepreneur Mr Robert Holmes a Court speaks for about 10 per cent of the shares and has often been tipped as a possible bidder. But yesterday he remained unavailable for comment as he left London for Sydney.

Word in the market suggests Mr Holmes a Court may be prepared to sell on his stake to the publishing magnate Mr Robert Maxwell who last month was negotiating to buy The Observer from Louth.

Elsewhere, in the publishing sector International Thomson, the regional newspaper and oil exploration group, pulled off a little coup by selling the bulk of its holding in Reuters at the current market level for £22.7m. ITO has sold a total of 12.24 million "B" shares reducing its holding to 204,000 shares.

This has effectively netted ITO an extra £4m compared with the 196p the other

newspaper groups parted with their shares at in Reuters last week. ITO continues to own an 11.6 per cent stake in the Press Association which in turn owns 10.6 per cent of Reuters. Reuters dipped 2p on the news to 226p, but later rallied to close unchanged. ITO was also steady at 399p.

Several of our smaller oil exploration stocks bubbled yesterday on talk of another successful find in the North Sea on block 43/3. Anvil which has a 5 per cent stake in the project rose 5p to 93p and Charterhall with 10 per cent of the action responded with 3p rise to 74p. Just a week ago shares of Anvil stood at 78p.

Waterford Glass fell 5p to 28½p when it became clear that not only is a bid unlikely but after four years in the red the Manor National garage group should return to profit this year, although the car shortage caused by the BL strike is causing anxiety. But 1984 dividend - the last payment was five years ago - is unlikely. The shares held at 10½p yesterday.

The talks on "a possible association" with Carroll Industries had collapsed.

In April the Irish company said it was having negotiations which could lead to an offer but "these discussions have not proceeded beyond the early stages".

A line of just over 750,000 shares - 13.7 per cent of Bann Industries, makers of such items as train doors and car sunroofs, went through the market with most of the shares going to three institutions at 61.18p each. Four directors, including Mr Edward Ross, chairman, marginally increased their shareholdings in the placing. The shares eased 1p to 62½p.

Last year the company's profits achieved a modest £4,000 advance to £512,000 but a 50 per cent gain could be achieved this year if, as expected, problems at its Lignotock subsidiary are solved. Meanwhile the sunroofs are becoming increasingly profitable with a 30,000 Canadian order just clinched.

In a thin market, Moss Bros responded to the prospect next week of Royal Ascot with a 45p gain to 330p.

The £182m Australia and New Zealand Banking Group's bid for long standing take over candidate, Grindlays (up 97p to 264p) caused the predictable flurry among other banking stocks.

Royal Bank of Scotland jumped 18p to 232p before settling at 224p. If rumours that RBS is selling its interest in Lloyds and Scottish are realized then the company will become a British retail bank, unworried by poor lending and ripe for a take over. Bank of Scotland gained 10p to 334p and Lloyds Bank, blessing the ANZ bid with its 21.3 per cent of Grindlays, rose 5p to 534p.

Insurance shares were mixed although Phoenix, despite the rush of self coverings, gained 5p to 44½p as take over hopes refuse to die. Minister Assets, too, attracted more take over speculation with a 2p gain to 147p.

London & Continental Advertising overcame its bout of jitters to make a confident transition from the Unlisted Securities Market to a full listing. Both classes of shares opened at a 5p premium of 125p following the recent restructuring and acquisition of London Provincial Posters from Reed.

The placing of 12 million new shares co-incided with the market's shakeout last month which resulted in about 30 per cent of the issue being left with the underwriters.

Textiles manufacturer the Leeds Group dipped 1p to 99p after the Courtlaids CTF Nominees had increased its stake to 588,000, or 9.4 per cent of the total.

But shares of motor distributor Glenfield Lawrence returned from suspension 2½p lower at 52p after the company announced that talks regarding its reorganization had broken down.

British Aerospace lost height after the news that it had broken off merger talks with Thorn EMI. The shares slipped 2p to 363p, after 355p, still awaiting the proposed terms from GEC, unchanged at 180p. Thorn closed 9p down at 445p.

Equity turnover on June 12, was £220,014m. (14,232 bargains). The number of British and Irish stocks traded was 115,8 million. Gilt bargains totalled 3,087.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **BENTALL'S:** The chairman, Mr Edward Bentall, said at yesterday's annual meeting that trade had been disappointing since February, with sales to June 9, showing an increase of less than 1 per cent.

He said that in more recent weeks a rather better trend had emerged. But it came too late to avoid a reduction in profit for this half year.

● **EZ INDUSTRIES:** The North Broken Hill Group intends to make an offer for all the EZ shares that it does not already own on the basis of \$6 cash or two North shares plus \$1.50 cash for each EZ share.

● **BANRO INDUSTRIES:** Having disposed of his entire holding of 400,670 ordinary shares in Banro, Mr P L Andrews has resigned as non-executive director. His mother, Mrs G Andrews, has also disposed of her entire holding of 350,704 ordinary shares.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The dollar, easier at first, turned round sharply with the news that talks with West German metal workers had broken down.

Sterling, up more than ½ cent to the dollar at one stage, closed 30 points better at 1.3855. The effective exchange rate index was unchanged at 79.5. The pound was finally 3½ pence down in terms of the Deutsche mark at 3.7675, having been 1 pence or so down at the outset.

Deutsche marks were finally up from 2.7250 to 2.7160 against the dollar. Other Continentals firmed to the dollar, but off the top were Swiss francs at 2.2715 (2.2790) and French francs at 8.3625 (8.3850). The yen firmed from 232.65 to 232.35.

MONEY MARKETS

Comfortable money conditions had the effect of cheapening the short periods, but there was little give in the longer periods.

The Bank of England held to its opening forecast of flat credit conditions. It gave no assistance.

The authorities based their forecast on the expectation that Exchequer transactions would generate £200m for the market to augment bankers' balances that had come over £20m above target from Tuesday.

These offers the loss to the market of £145m via maturing assistance and Treasury bill take-up and the £65m that was expected to drain away because of increased note circulation.

Household bills in the area of 8½ per cent to 8¾ per cent for balances during the morning, with the rate consolidating at the higher end towards lunch

TEMPUS

Rays of hope shine through the pain at Pilkington

Like the rest of British industry, Pilkington Brothers is turning its results date into a demonstration of corporate masochism. Hence, last year saw a further £15.3m topped off profits through the redundancy bill, plus £4m taken below the line in reorganization charges. The £50m-plus paid out to the Labour force since about 1980 would have part-financed a new float glass plant. But the full-year figures, struck after £34m of additional depreciation, contain many encouraging features. Hard pounding in the United Kingdom, where flat glass price competition is bitter, has led to the first trading profit for years: plant is now running at 90 per cent capacity. Problems on the loss-making fibre glass insulation sound under control. A £20m jump in overseas profits benefited from a strong performance at Libby-Owens-Ford, the US buy.

Sadly, however, the shares do not look set to outperform. Redundancy payments will have been the move to centralization which has taken much of the control out of branch managers' hands, bringing better control over costs and an improvement in product range and customer service.

This has been backed by an investment programme aimed at building new stores and refurbishing existing ones. The total cost in the current year will be in excess of £120m by financing these improvements is not cheap, and the benefits are not working through to the margins as quickly as it might have been hoped.

Tesco has also had to cope with a massive increase in its effective tax rate which shot from 21 per cent last year to 37 per cent, and could go higher in the current year.

The 1982-83 tax bill was substantially reduced by advance corporation tax set off, and the Budget changes have added further to this year's charge. There is also an ugly £2m extraordinary item for a deferred taxation provision.

Improvements will come at Tesco but these will be slow and steady. The measures in hand to improve margins and customer service will not be complete for another two years and the pattern will be gradual progress, not overnight miracles. Tesco will probably never match the Sainsbury margins but it will emerge a more efficient organization with the flexibility to adapt more readily to change.

Tesco

The boom times for Tesco might be a little further ahead than some people have been predicting. Yesterday's pretax profits of £67.4m were broadly in line with City expectations, but missed the expected £68m

Bassett Foods

Bassett Foods, the liqueurice allsorts confectionery group, has produced full-year profits comfortably in excess of those forecast.

When fighting off a £17.5m takeover bid from Avana Group, Pretax profits were £2,522m before a £65,000 allocation to the employee share scheme. This compares with £1.66m the year before and the forecast of £2.5m.

The speed with which the group has been able to produce this about turn in its operations in the face of the unwanted Avana bid has been astonishing. There is plenty more to come.

In Britain, the improvement in profit margins continues while the Dutch company, which returned to profits last year, is making steady progress towards earning a satisfactory return.

Corrective action has been taken in the French biscuit company, S A Rouger Et Cie, another of the disastrous acquisitions the management, burdened the group with in the late 1970s and it should make profits this year after losses of over £100,000 last time.

Other factors too are working to the benefit of the group. The sugar confectionery market is picking up once more after five years of decline when it lost out seriously to competition from chocolate. The outlook is now said to be better than for years.

Having put its house back in order, Bassett has to decide what to do next. One option being explored is trading and marketing agreements with its new 5 per cent shareholder, Cloetta, a Swedish confectionery company which emerged as a sort of half-hearted white knight during the bid battle with Avana.

But this will not be the whole answer and, cautioned by the mistakes of the past it would not be surprising to see Bassett dipping its toe back into the acquisition field soon. One company it has already ruled out is its confectionery rival, Maynards. The Maynards share price was up another 5p yesterday to 280p on persistent takeover speculation. Step forward Avana?

1983/84				1982/83				1981/82				1980/81				1979/80			
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CRICKET

Gower faces daunting task in trying to dent W Indies' confidence

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

The first of the summer's Test matches, all sponsored by Cornhill, starts at Edgbaston today, with England looking for their first victory over West Indies for nearly 10 years and their first in this country since 1969. Gower, who took a nasty crack on a finger while batting at the Oval on Saturday, and Botham, who cut his finger on a champagne glass the day before, are both fit to play. Even so, an English victory would come as a wonderful surprise.

No less astute an observer than Richie Benaud wrote recently that it would take "some brilliant argument" to turn him from the view that Clive Lloyd's West Indies side is "the greatest cricket team to take the field in the history of the game". That is huge statement, and Benaud is even to exaggeration. Their record leaves little doubt that they must be the hardest of all to beat. Of their last 38 Test matches they have lost only two. They were beaten by one wicket by New Zealand at Dunedin in February 1983, when they were without Richards, and by 58 runs at Melbourne in December 1981, when Hughes played a marvelous match-winning innings for Australia.

This remarkable record has been based on three things: the batting of the remarkably talented Richards; the determined captaincy of Lloyd and his continuing ability to play a telling innings; and, like it or not, the unyielding use of fast bowling. In only eight of these 38 Tests did West Indies play a specialist spinner, and one of those was the Dunedin defeat. Last winter, as they may say, they sometimes broke the mould by using the off-spinning, Harper, as one of four main bowlers.

It is not only that their bowlers are very fast; they are also horribly good. They can be

used as effectively in defence as in attack, not least because they bowl so many fewer overs than if spin were being used. The West Indian bowlers will have nothing to do with a minimum requirement of 96 overs in a day's Test cricket, as practised in England recently. Not being in the laws of cricket, this is something which has to be mutually agreeable to both sides.

When all but perhaps eight or

The teams

ENGLAND (from): D J Gower (Leicestershire), G A Lloyd (Worcestershire), G Fowler (Lancashire), I T Lamb (Northamptonshire), I T Southam (Somerset), D W Randall (Nottinghamshire), G Miller (Derbyshire), A R Downton (Middlesex), D R Pringle (Essex), A Foster (Essex), N G B Cook (Leicestershire), R G D Willis (Warwickshire).

WEST INDIES (from): C H Lloyd (Guyana), C G Greenidge (Barbados), D L Haynes (Barbados), R A Richardson (Leeward Islands), W A Richards (Jamaica), A G Gonsky (Trinidad), P J Dujon (Jamaica), R A Harper (Guyana), E A E Baptiste (Barbados), D A Marshall (Barbados), J Garner (Barbados), M A Holding (Jamaica).

Umpires: H D Bird and B J Meyer.

Television: BBC1, 10.55 and 1.40; BBC2, 3.0 and highlights at 11.40.

10 overs in a day are bowled at speeds of around 80 miles an hour, batsmen are presented with severe problems, both of technique and of mental wear

Kent punished for their mistakes

By Peter Ball

TUNBRIDGE WELLS: Sussex, 5 first innings wickets standing, lead Kent by 39 runs.

By lunchtime yesterday even the redoubtable Kent bowlers looked a little bedraggled and sorry for themselves in the high wind and dark sky. Afterwards the sun peeped out briefly and they perked up a little, which is more than could be said for Kent, who are not having a very successful week at Tunbridge Wells so far.

Things went wrong from the start as early life in the wicket justified Barclay's decision to ask Kent to bat. Both Woolmer and Potter were undone by the lift generated by Jones, who had the satisfaction of taking the first two wickets for only 10 in his first championship game of the season.

After that Kent's downfall was largely self-induced, well as Greig, who found some movement throughout to take four for 39, and Roux bowled. As Aslett fished outside off stump to become Cloude's third victim, Cowdrey padded up to a straight one.

The paucity of Kent's efforts were pointed out by Sussex's response, the injured Ellison being badly missed by Kent's attack. Media was in fine form.

Cowdrey then raised Kent's hopes by removing Barclay and Parker in the third over after tea and Greenidge followed. The Wells brothers, however, saw Sussex into the lead.

Gladden, with 80, and Fletcher, 75, shared a second-century partnership of 112. But the champions lost six wickets, adding 31 runs before the declaration as they chased quick runs.

Roberts, who finally got rid of McEwan, finished with 46 for 77 while Finney took four for 46. But Derbyshire's day ended in misery - 21 for three after 8 overs - as Aslett, Isaac, and Lever claimed victims - all of them leg-breakers.

After twice being out in the 90s either this season, Maynard also succumbed to first hand of the Somerset batsman's expense. Seven bowlers were used on a slow Gloucester wicket before they finally removed Maynard after more than four hours when West was stamped out by Dirk Patel. The 31-year-old Gloucestershire opener hit his boundaries in a chances game.

Wiles made 62 before he was bowled by Illingworth in the ninety-ninth over, raising Worcestershire to 101 for one. With Zahner West adding an unbeaten 76 to 92 Gloucestershire declared at 228 for three. Worcestershire then quickly lost the wicket of Weston bowled by Saunders for 14. They were out for one off seven overs at the close - 310 behind.

Geoffrey Boycott and Martin Maynard built on Yorkshire's best bowling performance of the season with an opening stand of 125 in 44 overs against Hampshire at Bathwick yesterday.

Hampshire lost their first five wickets for 125 after being asked to bat. Anne Stevenson made the initial breakthrough by removing Chris Smith and Mark Nicholas in successive overs.

Graham Stevenson took the important wicket of Paul Terry (50) before morning up the tail on his way to figures of four for 35.

Hampshire's only success in the field came just before the close when Argan Connor bowled Motson for 68 - an innings which included ten fours.

Gloucestershire, with only one county championship win at Worcester to their name this season, were well placed at Fenner's where Cambridge University ended on 28 for two in 3-0-13-1, 2-2-3-3-0-0.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings 47. G Boycott not out. A D Maynard not out. Extras (4-2-1, 1-0-13) 139.

and fear. It becomes as tough a ball-game as there is. Carner too, of course, is a uniquely awkward proposition. No bowler before him can ever have projected the ball with such accuracy and skill from such an enormous height.

In its lowest and slowest day the Edgbaston pitch would have been a promising place for England's batsmen to start the series. Now I am not so sure. Recently, although there has not been much bounce, batting there has seldom been straightforward. The last six Edgbaston Tests have all finished with a day to spare, five of them, it is true, in England's favour, though none of those against West Indies. Ten days ago, the pitch for today took a fearful soaking. The locals believe that it must still be damp.

If so it may be an advantage to field first. They see little chance of the ball turning and think that even of the West Indians only Carner may get more than the odd one to lift.

The bookmakers rate England's chances of winning as no better than 6-1 against, unprecedented odds for a Test match in England. Only once in their last 22 Test matches against West Indies have they bowled them out twice, and never before have so many of their best cricketers been banned from playing. Of today's England side none of the batsmen is in the first 18 in the averages and only Miller and Pringle are among the first 20 bowlers.

LORDS: Middlesex, with nine first innings wickets in hand, are 371 runs behind Surrey.

Monty Lynch scored his second splendid century in successive innings as Surrey, out of sorts and without a championship win at Lord's since 1971, prospered on an interesting day. They lost three wickets before Pockock added the cream to the cake with Barlow's wicket just before the close.

Seeing some green in a wicket that had already been used for a three-day match this year, Gavriel put Surrey in but after the first two wickets had fallen for 40 runs against a good opening burst from the Middlesex fast bowlers, the bat gradually assumed total command and Surrey achieved their highest total of the season.

The ball beat the bat in the morning and the occasional stroke flew just off each of the close field, but with Knight proving a stout partner to Lynch in a third wicket stand of 167 in 38 overs and

Needham and Stewart following the lead, the pitch eventually looked a good one for batting.

Williams made the initial breakthrough when he had Alan Butcher caught at second slip and in the next over Howarth after two well timed fours, was held at first slip pushing forward to Coward. Lynch started wicketfully but blossomed with a succession of cover drives among his 16 fours as the scoring rate accelerated.

Lynch had batted for 160 minutes when he swept Embury to deep square leg and Knight's vigil ended after 194 minutes with a juggling slip catch.

Needham was in aggressive mood from the start, achieving his highest score of the season, and although Embury took three wickets in two overs once Surrey had passed 300 Stewart gave further evidence of his promise before the declaration.

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Lynch: changed game's course with splendid century (Photograph: John Voos).

Lynch blossoms and Gatting is left to regret his decision

By Marcus Williams

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TENNIS

McEnroe produces slow start and a dazzling finish

By Jerome Caminada

The champions began to assert their authority at the Stella Artois grass court tournament at Queen's Club yesterday. John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors, though reached the third round, slowly McEnroe again had a brilliant start. Connors won comfortably in straight sets against Ricardo Acuna, from Chile.

The main question now seems to be who will meet either of these two, both drawn in the top half of the draw, in the final on Sunday. Kevin Curran, the South African seeded fifth in the bottom half, is the most likely. Like Ivan Lendl who went out ignominiously on Tuesday, McEnroe has found it painful to have to adjust quickly to this tournament after the French championships, not only because of the transition from clay to grass, but also because the final in Paris emotionally scorched him.

McEnroe said yesterday that he would have preferred to rest his stiff limbs this week and recover from his frustration in Paris, where he felt everything went wrong for him at the end, but his sense of loyalty to Queen's, where he has been in the final for six consecutive years and which has been his preparation annually for Wimbledon, brought him here once more as arranged.

On Tuesday evening McEnroe was up against a Californian, Marty Davis, who was ranked only seventh in the world, but took McEnroe to a tie-break in the first set before losing the match 7-6, 6-2.

Yesterday, against Van Winitsky, from Florida it was much the same slow beginning, but McEnroe, with a dazzling finish, down 2-5 in the first set, McEnroe took the next 11 games to win 7-5, 6-0 with a flow of winners - cross-court backhand, forehand slice, and a variety of the first set but fell behind 5-6. She won the set on a 7-3 tiebreak and stayed in front to win the second set for the match.

Results, page 25

Smith, against the modest American, Tim Mayotte, took the second set after losing the first, then allowed his opponent to take complete command and win 6-4, 3-6.

Seeded players continue to depart. Among them yesterday was the Australian Paul McNamee, who went out to Rodney Harmon, a Virginian. Harmon reached the competition proper through qualifying rounds.

Seif Shiras, the hitherto little known American, who dismissed Lendl in the first round, kept up the momentum yesterday. After losing the first set against Chip Hooper, his 6 ft 6 in countryman from Florida, he held on to win 4-6, 7-6, 7-5.

Results, page 25

Miss Moulton's familiar path

Alycia Moulton, last year's runner up, reached the last 16 of the singles in the Edgbaston Cup women's tennis international at Edgbaston. Birmingham yesterday with a 6-3, 6-4 win over Ana Henricksson, a fellow American. Miss Moulton quickly established a 4-1 lead from which she never looked back.

Ros Fairbank, the South African, a losing finalist in 1982, also won her opening match when she beat Etsuko Inoue, of Japan 7-6, 6-4. Fairbank, who was the runner up in the first set but fell behind 5-6. She won the set on a 7-3 tiebreak and stayed in front to win the second set for the match.

Results, page 25

Postmark wins the main event

The former junior European champion Jonathan Egnor, who thought he would be wasting his time at the Royal International Show in Birmingham because his horse Postmark was so lethargic last weekend, had his confidence in the animal restored when he won the national grade A championship, the main class, at the show yesterday.

Postmark's clear round in the five-hour jump-off was two seconds faster than that of international rider Sally Mapleson on Beveridge, who finished second. Michael Sawwell, a member of the 1972 Olympic team, took third place on the seven-year-old Morey.

Last August, the 10-year-old Postmark was on the point of being put

RACING: TRAINERS REVEAL PLANS FOR BIG MEETING

Carson looking forward to top Newbury prizes

Willie Carson looks poised to win the two main races at Newbury today on Forward (3.0) and Chepstow Vale (3.30). Following that fine run against Prince of Peace at Haydock last month, Forward must be hard to beat in the Summer Cup even with 100 on his back.

With the benefit of hindsight, it now seems that trying to give Prince of Peace 4lb was attempting the impossible as Prince of Peace has won most impressively at Epsom in the meantime. So to have run that much-improved colt to three quarters of length was an excellent achievement on the part of Forward, who, significantly, is running at Newbury instead of accepting an easier engagement at Beverley.

By taking a line through Prince of Peace, Forward ought to be able to concede two stone to Sikorsky, who was beaten three lengths by Prince of Peace at Epsom last Friday, at a difference of 20lb. So the danger on this occasion may be going going, who ran well when second to Soldier Ant on this course in May.

Chepstow Vale, my selection for the Kingsley Stakes, won her only race so far at York last month. In the meantime her form has received a considerable fillip when Happy Hannah, who was third to her at York, then beat the highly regarded newcomer Eye Drop at Newmarket.

Cameron has victories at Kempton and Newbury to her credit but I still prefer Chepstow Vale, who has received an inherited plenty of speed from her dam, who won four sprint races in the United States.

Unless Scholar runs as well as he did here in April when he finished a close third behind

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)
Deafway and Rough Stone, the finish of the Children's Maiden Stakes is likely to be dominated by Sherazad and Rhusted, two colts by Busted. Rhusted ran well on today's course last month when he finished four lengths behind Mighty Flutter, who then ran the race of his life to finish third in the Derby.

However good that form looks on paper, I am still happy to go nap on Sherazad's half-brother, Sherazad, to open his winning account. Although beaten seven lengths by the smart Commanche Run at Doncaster last month, Sherazad was far from disgraced as his training had been held up in the Derby.

Procida leads French raiders

Procida leads a nine-strong French challenge for next week's Royal Ascot meeting. The French colts, narrowly beaten by Sadler's Wells in the Airtle-Coolmore Irish 2,000 Guineas, go for the Coronation Stakes on Tuesday.

Boutin is represented in the Queen Anne Stakes by Redwood, winner of the Prix du Muguet in May. Crispin Head saddles the speedy Sycos for the Kings Stand Stakes and the Prix Impremence winner, L'Ouvrier, runs the Coronation Stakes. Robert Colles runs Speedy Girl in the Cork and Orrery Stakes.

Burchell sends the Prix du Premier Pas winner, Colorful, for the Queen Mary Stakes and Jacques de Chevigny and Patrick-Louis Blancou, escorted by the likes of L'Oréal and Badm from the Gold Cup, will run Fubyma De Tena and Balloon in the Gold Cup.

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)
April after he was recovering from a bruised foot.

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Cauthen in fine form for Ascot

By Michael Seely
Steve Cauthen stole the honours at Newbury yesterday. The American jockey landed a treble on Swift and Sure, Beaufort and Redoubt. Cauthen has now ridden 37 winners so far this season, and is two behind Lester Piggott and Tony Lives, who share the lead in a competitive race for the jockeys' title.

Naturally all the talk on the Berkshire track was of trainers' plans for Royal Ascot. Barry Hills has a high opinion of Swift and Sure, who showed a fine burst of speed when beating Cerise Bouquet in the Valley Maiden Stakes. But the Lambourn trainer considered that Shaikh Mohammed's previously unraced filly is unlikely to fulfil her engagement in the Queen Mary Stakes.

Hills's plans to have eight runners at Ascot, as Cormorant Wood, last season's Champion Stakes winner, who dead-heated with Wasi for the Locking Stakes at the previous year's Royal Ascot, is more likely to be aimed at the Prix d'Epiphany at Longchamp on Saturday week.

However, his strong team, which looks sure to give Cauthen a good chance of becoming looking, but the Royal meeting for the first time, includes Gildonan in the Gold Cup, and Buxing Nelly, who is going for the Ribblesdale Stakes.

Unfortunately, Poquito's Queen, who was promoted to third place after the disqualification of Out Of Shot in the Oaks last Saturday, had clipped a bone in her knee, and will be out of the Ribblesdale Stakes.

One of Cauthen's best mounts outside those for his retained stable is Ragwort, odding Ragwort to a novice hurdle at Perth last month. Charlton finished runner-up in the race on Aqua Verde, beaten three quarters of a length. At the time the protest was made, Ragwort was the favourite for the Stewards, who said the winner had taken his ground approaching and at the final flight of hurdles.

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Morcon and Willie Carson: one eye on Tuesday's Prince of Wales's Stakes at Royal Ascot

Dick Hern also revealed his plans after Willie Carson had produced his Honour with well-timed runs to justify 5-2 favourite in the Piper Champagne Stakes. "His Honour is unlikely to go to Ascot," the Royal Trainer said. "He is in the Beaufort Stakes, but needs further neway, and might well be trained for the Ebor Handicap."

Hern has seven possible candidates. One of his best chances will be with that much improved four-year-old, Morcon, who will take on Legend of France in the Prince of Wales's Stakes on Tuesday.

Head for Heats, who disappointed behind Deasman in the soft ground in the French Derby, will be aimed at the King Edward VII Stakes. His other runners include the much improved four-year-old, Handicap and Round Hill in the Jersey Stakes.

John Dunlop is only likely to have seven representatives, but his team will not be short on quality. By the Arundel trainer, but his team will not be short on quality.

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US Open requires patient approach from Ballesteros

From Mitchell Platts, Mamaroneck, New York
Severiano Ballesteros's plan for an extended stay in America this summer could be determined by his performance in the eighty-fourth United States Open, which starts on the Course of the Winged Foot Golf Club here today.

For the Spaniard has arrived in the stocky town in the vast Manhattan bedroom of Westchester County with his confidence plunging lower than the Dow Jones index on a black day. His despair arises from a succession of mediocre efforts in which his winnings from 11 events have amounted to \$102,000 (£72,850). Last summer, when he made only eight appearances in America, Ballesteros won twice, including the US Masters, and he earned \$302,000 (£144,285).

Now he bids to return home and reconsider his future. There appears to be increasing evidence that he can motivate himself better by making the kind of cut-and-run raids which have brought him wealth and fame.

Ballesteros's despondency has been compounded by the success enjoyed on the US tour this season by Nick Faldo and Greg Norman, who have won the Heritage Classic and Kemper Open respectively.

So whereas Faldo and Norman are in the right frame of mind, there is a doubt regarding the Spaniard's patience, which could be tested by a troubled start.

Patience is the greatest virtue in the right frame of mind, there is a doubt regarding the Spaniard's patience, which could be tested by a troubled start. Jack Nicklaus possesses that quality and victory in the Memorial Tournament three weeks ago has restored his confidence. He has won the US Open four times, and at the age of 44 he could become the oldest holder.

Yet the most likely candidate remains Tom Watson, who won in 1982, with a 10-hole lead over second place, and finished runner-up a year ago. He must harbour flickering thoughts of the grand slam - the US and British Opens, the US Masters and the Claret Cup - the popular theory at the US Open, supported by winners such as Lou Graham, Hubert Green, Jerry Pate and Andy North, is that it offers the opportunity of winning a "major".

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)
April after he was recovering from a bruised foot.

Sherazad now looks poised to come into his own particularly as he is racing over a distance that looks tailor made to suit him, if his pedigree is anything to go by.

Sweet Soprano, wearing blinkers again, looks the likely winner of the Kenneth Robertson Handicap, in which she will be ridden by Michael Hills because Joe Mercer cannot do the weight. After disappointing at Bath, blinkers had the desired effect at Kempton, but then Sweet Soprano had the misfortune to run up against the in-form Bishop's Ring.

That redoubtable combination of Bill O'Gorman and Tony lives won the Market Turf last year with one tough colt, Superlative. Now they are after the same prize with another, Procida, who will be having his eleventh race of the season. Procida has won seven of them, including two last week, and he should prove too good for Persian Pleasure and Mahavira.

In the absence of Forward, the West of England Stakes ought to be won by Millside, who showed a lot of promise by Hetherst, he should experience no problems lasting a mile and a half.

The Jockey Club stewards yesterday turned down an objection by the jockey Steve Charlton to

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You will appreciate the pressures on the Managing Director of a company that has been a prime mover in establishing new retail trends. A public company that employs over 3800 people with 110 locations and with 20 more supermarkets planned in the next 12 months. We are now looking for an experienced secretary with the enthusiasm and energy to cope with the demands of this dynamic business and its Managing Director.

A non-smoker, aged 25-30, you will possess audio, shorthand and typing skills and at times be prepared to work very much on your own initiative. Tact, discretion and an ability to relate to people at all levels is essential as is the freedom to undertake some travel within the UK from time to time. A driving licence will be required.

This position is based at the company's Head office in Colindale, North London and is ideal for a young secretary seeking a more responsible and challenging role. A salary of around £3000 p.a. is offered together with a range of large company benefits.

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Secretary

Personal Assistant to the Chairman
and the Regional Administrator

Salary: £7,404 - £9,025 p.a.

Applications are invited for this extremely interesting and responsible position to be based at the RHA's new offices at Broomfield.

The duties involve providing a secretarial service for the full range of the Regional Administrator's duties and those for the Chairman of the RHA in respect of his part-time activities at the Regional Headquarters.

Requirements for the post include good shorthand, typing and audio skills and an ability to produce high quality work consistently together with an ability to use initiative and have good organising ability. You will also have a pleasing personality and an ability to deal courteously and tactfully with all levels of staff. Experience of word processing would be advantageous.

For further details and an application form, please contact the Personnel Division, SE/THRA, Randolph House, 48-48 Wellesley Road, Croydon, CR9 3QA. Tel: 01-886 8877 Ext 57.
Ref no: 488
Closing date: 27.8.84

GERMAN BI-LINGUAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

We require a German bi-lingual Secretary to work for the Managing Director of one of our associated companies.

Applicants should have at least 5 years secretarial experience and ideally have worked in Germany. Experience within a city-based financial environment would be an asset.

An attractive salary together with generous banking fringe benefits will be payable and qualified applicants should write enclosing a full CV to:

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Medical/Scientific Department

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The successful candidate will have previous clerical/administrative experience and will be able to demonstrate a considerable degree of initiative - a graduate with a good arts degree is preferred. Typing and shorthand are desirable but not essential.

For an application form and job description please write to, or telephone, the Personnel Department, North East Thames Regional Health Authority, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, London W2 3QR. Telephone 01-262 8043 (24 hour service).
Please quote Ref No T86. Closing date: 28th June, 1984.

THE INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

an international organisation dealing with world-wide family planning activities requires:

SENIOR SECRETARY

Salary £7434 p.a.
(Review 1.7.84)

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Responsible for the servicing of 2 committees including the preparation of agenda, papers and minutes. An ability to type is essential and an interest in educational matters. Salary on scale £7,500 - £9,000.

Further details may be obtained from Dr N. R. Ball, Assistant Secretary, GPOST, 26 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AN. Tel: 01-222 5595.

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RESEARCH SECRETARY £8,500

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Applications of over two pages or from employment agencies will not be considered.

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Our client is the U.K. operating subsidiary of one of the world's leading consumer/electronics corporations. In the U.K. they are clear leaders and the potential for growth is enormous.

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MOS Process Development

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Openings are currently available for experienced specialists with a minimum of 2 years experience in a semiconductor process environment as listed:

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These positions offer outstanding salaries up to \$60,000 (£ = \$1.43), excellent career opportunities, outstanding benefits, and a comprehensive relocation package. Our staff will provide complete assistance with visa and travelling arrangements.

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Sunbelt, USA
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Company
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Our client is a well known name in the manufacture of sophisticated electronic equipment for a diverse range of products. They are also well known for their high quality manufacturing, to client specifications, where they now wish to appoint a Senior Commercial/Contracts Manager.

Essentially you will be involved with other senior staff in drawing up new contracts and ensuring that the Company's obligations on any new or existing contracts are met. You will need a high level background in contracts management gained preferably in the electronics industry. We will be looking for the ability to cope with and professionally with day-to-day requirements and to inspire confidence so that you will be accepted at all levels inside and outside the Company. Monitoring costs and manufacturing output in line with requirements and ensuring all extra

costs are authorised and accounted for is an important part of your responsibility. Our client is looking for around 5 years' experience in a contracts department backed by an HNC in Business Studies. For this professional background you can expect in addition to a salary of around £13,000 an attractive benefits package which includes relocation expenses where appropriate.

If you are confident you can meet this specification please forward a detailed c.v. to: Mrs L. Wood at Moxon Dolphyn & Kerby Ltd., 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5TB. Tel: 01-631 4411. Please state in a covering letter any companies to whom you do not wish your application sent.

Works Manager & Materials Manager

Package c.£14,000
plus car
East London

Our client is one of Europe's leading manufacturers of technical, and computer packaging, and products in wood, plastic and metal. With turnover around £2m from a largely automated, modern factory, the aim is to double sales in the next 3 years. This ambitious development entails the appointment of two professional managers in vital areas:

WORKS MANAGER
Responsible for the assembly, installation, servicing and stock screening departments, with a staff of about 50. A key task will be the up-dating of certain traditional assembly techniques.

MATERIALS MANAGER
Responsible for stores, transport and purchasing with a staff of around 20. The successful applicant will implement a new microprocessor based stores control system so

must already be familiar with computerised systems. Both posts report to the Head of Manufacturing and demand good management experience in a production environment. Applicants should be aged 26-45, ideally educated to degree level, but relevant experience is more important. Career prospects will satisfy ambitious applicants.

Phone or write for full details to:
Peter Moxon (quoting ref. 2407/78),
Moxon Dolphyn & Kerby Ltd., 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5TB. Tel: 01-631 4411.

IMMEDIATE OPENINGS WITH A WORLDWIDE LEADER

We are prominent International Shipping concern experiencing unparalleled growth and seek the following individuals to work in our United Kingdom operation and also in our European operating areas (including the Mediterranean).

SALES & SALES MANAGEMENT POSITIONS Primary duties for these prominent positions involve developing new business, servicing existing accounts and supervision of sales staff. Experience of Middle East and Far East trade lanes of particular interest to us.

OPERATION/TRANSPORTATION PROFESSIONALS Positions of senior level are available to be involved in the development and control of Port facilities and inland operations.

FINANCE Cost and Management Accountants required with knowledge of International Transportation.

TRAINEES Candidates are required in sales, operations and pricing departments. The ability to be mobile is essential.

A degree or business qualification will be favourably looked upon, along with shipping/transportation experience and language skills, but this without the necessary drive and energy to get results is not enough. Please send your typewritten CV to:

K J Phillips, Esq.,

Manager - Personnel & Administration - Europe United States Lines,
Bowater House, 68 Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LX

General Appointments

Head of Training

Salary circa £16,000 plus Car

Our client, LancerBoss Limited, is a successful, private, British company operating in an international arena. Expansion through acquisition will substantially increase the current annual turnover of £75 million, and this dramatic projected growth will necessitate a very high standard of training.

The company is totally committed to training as part of their corporate business objectives. There is already a well equipped Training Centre at Leighton Buzzard, where the appointment is based. Emphasis will be on sales training but there will also be a direct involvement in Parts, Service and Distributor motivation and training.

This newly created post calls for someone with direct, relevant experience of creating appropriate training programme material and of personally organising and conducting structured selling courses. Because of the overseas involvement within

the company, the Head of Training will also be expected to act in an advisory capacity on training matters for the management of overseas operating units. With this in mind, the ability to conduct business in one of the principal European languages, ideally German, will be regarded as a major asset.

Suitable candidates will already have a record of success in both Field Sales Management and in Training as part of their career development, preferably with engineering based capital equipment. It is unlikely that candidates under 30 or over 40 will have the requisite combination of maturity and stamina which this post will demand.

If you feel that your career to date represents an accurate reflection of the qualities demanded by our client company, you are invited to telephone our Associate Director, James Norris, on 01-258 3621, as soon as possible, quoting reference 2485.

Executive Facilities (Marketing) Ltd.
Specialist Management Recruitment
Clive House, 21A Conduit Place, London W21HS
Telephone: 01-258 3621

British Airports

In the highly successful operation of Britain's main international airports — Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted — and the four major Scottish

HIGH-FLYING ENTREPRENEURIAL PRODUCT MANAGEMENT

airports which collectively handle over 75 per cent of the nation's air passenger traffic — a substantial part of the British Airport Authority's revenue is derived from "Duty Free" retail operations.

Products offered for sale are marketed dynamically by individual Product Managers who are directly responsible for the development and

Nationwide marketing role

profitability of his or her products area.

They are now looking to strengthen the existing team with two new Product Managers, specifically for Perfume and Gifts and Liquor and Tobacco.

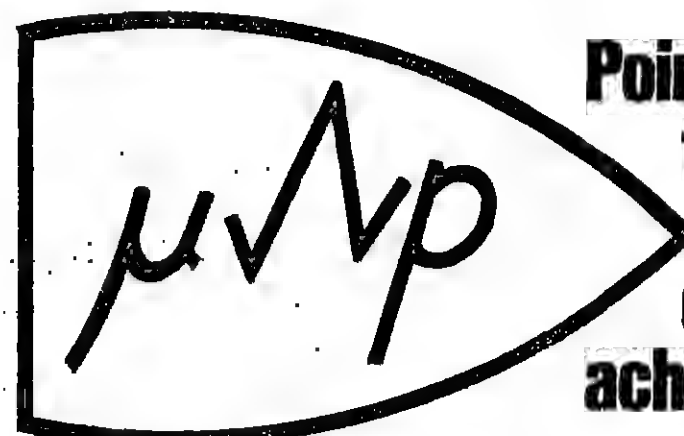
We expect to find these young entrepreneurial marketing-oriented people among those with relevant retail or merchandising backgrounds or perhaps currently in a marketing function. As you'd expect, you'll be thinking on your feet, planning and reviewing current trends and concerning yourself with overall strategies. You'll combine your own specialised knowledge with detailed research to recommend improvements and maximise financial results. You must have a thorough knowledge of your product range and be highly profit orientated to supplement your creative flair and imaginative approach to your job which will take you — flying, naturally — the length of Britain.

A basic salary will be negotiated, which will take your experience and knowledge into account, plus an attractive benefits package which includes pension and life assurance schemes, 25 days annual holiday and comprehensive assistance with removal expenses to the Gatwick base.

To find out more about these unique positions send your c.v. or ring Peter Nielsen on 01-631 4411 for an information package — Moxon Dolphin & Kerby Ltd., 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5TB.

Reinforced and Microwave Plastics

The Reinforced and Microwave Plastics Group is a highly successful business and technology unit within the Dynamics Group of British Aerospace. The group is dedicated to the use of composite technology and is in the forefront of the constant advances being made in new materials and engineering technology. We specialise in the Design, Development and Manufacture of composite structures for worldwide Space Projects, Aircraft Radomes, Missile Launch Tubes and Windmill Blades for the U.K. Energy Conservation Project.



Pointing the way towards the new generation of technological achievement

To extend tomorrow's technology we seek staff to join our highly professional and excellent team.

Development Engineer

To perform, direct and control development activities for advanced composite materials. Experience in the use of high technology materials engineering is desirable.

Senior Experimental Engineer

To run, maintain and control a pilot production plant for the manufacture of infra-red domes and components. The successful applicant will be given the necessary training, though experience in maintaining a process plant or laboratory would be an advantage.

Senior Production Engineer

To investigate and evaluate the development of manufacturing techniques for the processing of the most advanced composite materials. Candidates should have production engineering experience in Resin Injection and lay-up, and pre-preg manufacturing techniques.

Assistant Project Manager

To join the Projects Department and assume responsibility for aspects of current and future projects. Duties will include management of defined projects, administration of project contracts and liaison between the Company and customer.

Production Engineer (Injection Moulding)

To liaise with product designers on materials selection and design configuration of new components in a variety of thermoplastics and thermosets. Applicants should have good relevant experience in process planning, shop-floor liaison and trouble shooting, together with an ability to communicate effectively.

If you are interested in Tomorrow's technology, you should, in the first instance, forward a C.V. to

SIMON GORDON-WALKER (Ref. C576C),
Personnel and Training Officer,
British Aerospace P.L.C., Dynamics Group,
P.O. Box 19, Six Hills Way, Stevenage,
Herts. SG1 2DA.

Tel: Stevenage (0438) 312422
Extn: 3372 (Out of Office hours
Stevenage 312878).



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DYNAMICS GROUP

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Unequaled in its range of job opportunities.

GENERAL MANAGER Field Engineering

Computer Company

Milton Keynes

Executive Salary + Car, Profits etc.

You will contribute to and handsomely benefit from directing the engineering operations policy of this diversified fast growing, national computer company by exercising full profit and loss responsibility for that policy within a small executive group which contains complementary marketing and financial skills.

If you know you can do this job send a full C.V. please to: John West

West Danes & Co. (Cons)

9/9A New Bond Street, London W1Y 9PE
Telephone: 01-491 7216

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATOR

An excellent opportunity has arisen in a Fortune 100 Computer manufacturing company whose UK subsidiary is located in North West London. Applications are invited from qualified people who are interested in pursuing a career in Personnel or Training management.

Qualifications for this position include A level or higher as well as a secretarial qualification & at least 2 years experience in a secretarial role. The position will involve secretarial duties as well as administration & establishing effective contacts throughout the organisation.

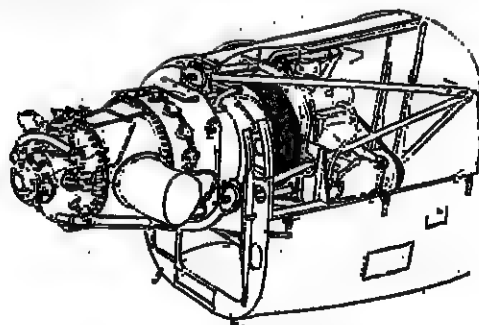
The successful applicant will be admitted into the professional salary scale at a level dependent on their academic background & work experience.

Applications to Lynda Robbins, Personnel Administrator,

Tel: 01 961 0222.

TECHNICAL ILLUSTRATORS

Aircraft Industry 2-3 year contract
SWITZERLAND



Four experienced people sought urgently by famous manufacturer for long-term project. Secure contracts with very attractive packages. Write enclosing details of technical background to Walter Wilkinson European Contracts Manager, Alfred Marks Group Adia House 84-86 Regent Street London W1

SALES DIRECTOR

Van Cleef & Arpels world famous jewellers require a highly educated person to be responsible for the sale and promotion of high jewellery. The right applicant must have experience in this field and must be able to handle an important clientele.

Candidates with bilingual French/English preferred.
Salary £20,000 p.a. + benefits.
Apply in writing with CV to
153 New Bond St, London W1.

Computer Sales Professionals

Midlands - London

Sales Executives Income Package c £32,000

We are a leading UK manufacturer of Data Communications equipment. We also sell one of the most advanced Office Automation, Local Area Networks available today. Our recent substantial success with this British product has paved the way for the recruitment of two top class Sales Executives.

You should have a proven track record in high value capital equipment sales, ideally with a minimum two years experience in Word Processing, Office Automation or Data Processing.

You must be able to handle all aspects of Major Accounts sales, up to and including board level presentations.

In return we are offering a realistic income package with a high basic salary, and no limits to your earnings potential. A two litre car and negotiable guarantee are also available. If you want to join a British Company selling one of Britain's most advanced LAN's, please write with full curriculum vitae to: Mr. F. Taylor, Master Systems (Data Products) Limited, 100 Park Street, Camberley, Surrey GU15 3NY or telephone (0276) 685385.

MASTER SYSTEMS LTD
(Data Products)

Legal Appointments are featured every TUESDAY 01-278 9161/5

Executive Search Consultant £30,000 (basic)

A major European executive search and management consultancy firm wishes to recruit a consultant for its London office. Applicants must have a minimum of 5 years' experience in search, together with a university/business school qualification. Preferred age is 28/38. Applications, stating the names of any firms to which you do not wish to have your name disclosed, should be sent to Philip Enoch, Frank Charnley & Co, 161 Fleet St, London, EC4A 3DY, and will be dealt with in complete confidence.

KPG are expanding & needs to recruit... CONTRACTS AND RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Basic salary + commission - covered by initial guarantee. If you have tele-sales and/or interviewing experience with a "High Street" agency or recruitment company come & talk with us about working in Richmond.

Contact Keith Rowland on 01-848 5922 at KPG or 01-399 8163 (eves).

GROUND FLOOR OPPORTUNITY

Overseas property negotiator SW1 required on commission basis to consolidate new development sites, conduct site and promote/expand the British company and. Future partnership prospects. Excellent electronic office base including video demo room will support the successful candidate. Experience not as essential as an ambition to earn high results - based reward plus foreign travel. Well spoken and well groomed people only need apply. In handwriting stating their suitability plus typed CV and passport photograph. Age limit 40 non-smokers.

Apply to the Company Secretary
Stevens International Estates Dept
25 Kings Road London SW3 4RP

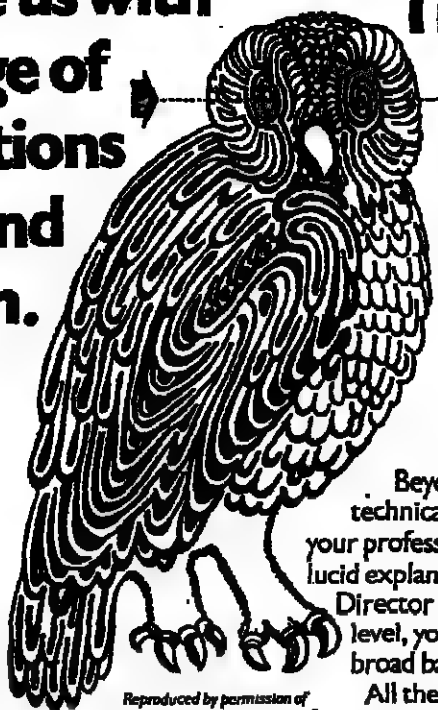
General Appointments

**Amaze us with
your knowledge of
telecommunications
network design and
implementation.**

ICL is an international company dedicated to applying Information Technology to provide high value customer solutions for improved operational and management effectiveness.

We want to hear from senior men and women seeking career advancement as Telecommunications Network Consultants. These are challenging roles and some travel to Europe is envisaged. You would be working creatively on complex major accounts, undertaking strategic studies, planning and design and implementation of WAN's.

Naturally we'll expect you to have an understanding of VME Comms (2900) and you should have designed and implemented at least one large telecomms network.



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Geometric Games, E. Baragatti.

**The number
to ring is
Reading
(0734) 581258**

Beyond the challenge to your technical expertise, you will be using your professional credibility and flair for lucid explanation to guide decisions at Director level. Educated to degree level, you'll bring us at least 10 years broad based business experience. All these positions carry attractive remuneration packages including a company car.

Salaries will not be a limiting factor for the right people.

For further information or an informal discussion, contact Peter Simpkins on Reading 581258 Ext 4077 or send your C.V. to Jeff Neal, ICL, Reading Bridge House, Reading, Berks. RG1 8PN.

ICL

We should be talking to each other

PRIME COMPUTER EUROPEAN MARKETING OPERATIONS

PRIME COMPUTER is a highly successful manufacturer and supplier of a broad range of compatible computer systems and is represented in 46 countries worldwide. PRIME constitutes a major force in the provision of business solutions through strong product offerings and our marketing activities are an integral part of the long term strategy to continue our profitable growth. Our European Headquarters is responsible for providing direction and support to the Subsidiaries and our Distributors covering some 24 countries throughout Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

We wish to further strengthen the finance management team based at Headquarters and we seek high calibre professionals who are able to make a significant contribution to the development of our business and to operate effectively in an actively managed growth environment.

Manager, Business and Information Systems

This individual will facilitate the on-going development, implementation, support and operational review of management information and financial systems within the operating Subsidiaries and at Headquarters. A resourceful and experienced manager is required to lead and strengthen the existing competence and he/she will be expected to contribute to the overall management and decision-making process. Applicants must be able to demonstrate achievement and performance in the F&A area and they will be resilient, highly motivated self-starters with broad-based commercial experience and awareness obtained either in a multi-national or large group environment they will probably be graduates or hold a recognised financial business qualification.

In both positions candidates should be in their 30's, be fluent in English and have strong interpersonal skills and leadership qualities. It would be an asset to have a good working knowledge of at least one other European language. Travel costs are expected to be around 50%.

The salary indicator for both these positions is £20,000 and a company car will be provided. PRIME has an excellent benefits programme including a stock purchase scheme and BUPA. If you believe you can meet the above requirements and make a positive contribution to our future, please send a completed C.V. including current compensation to: John Jarvis, FCA, Director, Finance and Administration, PRIME Europe, 6 Lupton Road, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. TW3 1JL.

Manager, Accounting and Reporting

The person appointed will be required to review and assess existing accounting and financial management information reporting practices and to be responsible for the development of procedures and policy statements. Qualified accountants must be able to demonstrate relevant experience of both financial and management accounting preferably attained in a major U.S. multi-national environment. A strong diplomatic personality with good communicative ability will be essential for full participation in the wider aspects of business management, both in the Subsidiaries and at Headquarters and a strong proven ability in the planning and systems areas will also be advantageous.

PRIME

A CAREER IN SELLING

Times Newspapers Limited, publishers of The Times, The Sunday Times newspaper and the Sunday Times Magazine, are breaking all records in advertising sales.

The London Display Advertisement Department is expanding as a result of recent promotions. Which means we now need a number of experienced space sales executives to join us.

You'll sell space in The Times, The Sunday Times newspaper and Sunday Times Magazine to our current clients at senior level. There will also be ample scope to capitalise on new business opportunities.

The right applicants will be ideally aged under 35 and have a good sales record plus the enthusiasm and self-motivation to make the most of the career opportunities we offer.

The rewards include an excellent salary, generous bonuses, six weeks annual holiday, and the fringe benefits you'd expect from The Times Newspapers.

If you think you're ready for a move forward with us, please write to: Dorothy Cumpsty, Deputy Advertisement Director, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Rd., London WC1X 8EZ.

THE SUNDAY TIMES

Pharmaceutical sales SECURE YOUR FUTURE

Today - from £11,000 + bonus
Tomorrow - Advancement?

It's up to you!

Our client, one of the world's most prestigious research based ethical drug companies, has forged an enviable reputation in several important therapeutic markets.

The expansion planned through the 80's has created the need for further High Calibre Sales Representatives initially in the following areas:

- 1) KENT 2) AVON
- 3) HERTS, BEDS, N. LONDON
- 4) SCOTLAND (Oncology)

Applicants, aged 25-35, with proven pharmaceutical sales ability ideally in the antibiotic market, who believe that sales achievement should be reflected in career and monetary terms, please telephone Brian Lancaster, John Harper or Tracey Savage to arrange a local interview with our client during w/c 18th June.

01-236 1251/6

(Answering Service out of office hours)

Pan-Medica, 30-31 Fleet Lane, Old Bailey, London EC4

THE NAME
PAN-MEDICA
IN MEDICAL
RECRUITMENT

CHARITY FUND RAISER FOR NORTH LONDON

A medical charity raising funds for the Third World require a rather special person. We are looking for an experienced fund raiser who also has good administrative and interpersonal skills, and who might be looking for more management involvement. It is unlikely that anyone under 30 would have the necessary experience.

Enthusiasm, drive and an ability to work well with the volunteers and staff are all essential. People in the UK give generously to charities and the income of this particular one has trebled over the last nine years.

In the first instance, the salary will be circa £7800 + £625 London weighting. There is the possibility that the successful candidate would have the opportunity for promotion in a few months to lead a small fund-raising team. A car will be provided.

For further details, please send a SAE to:

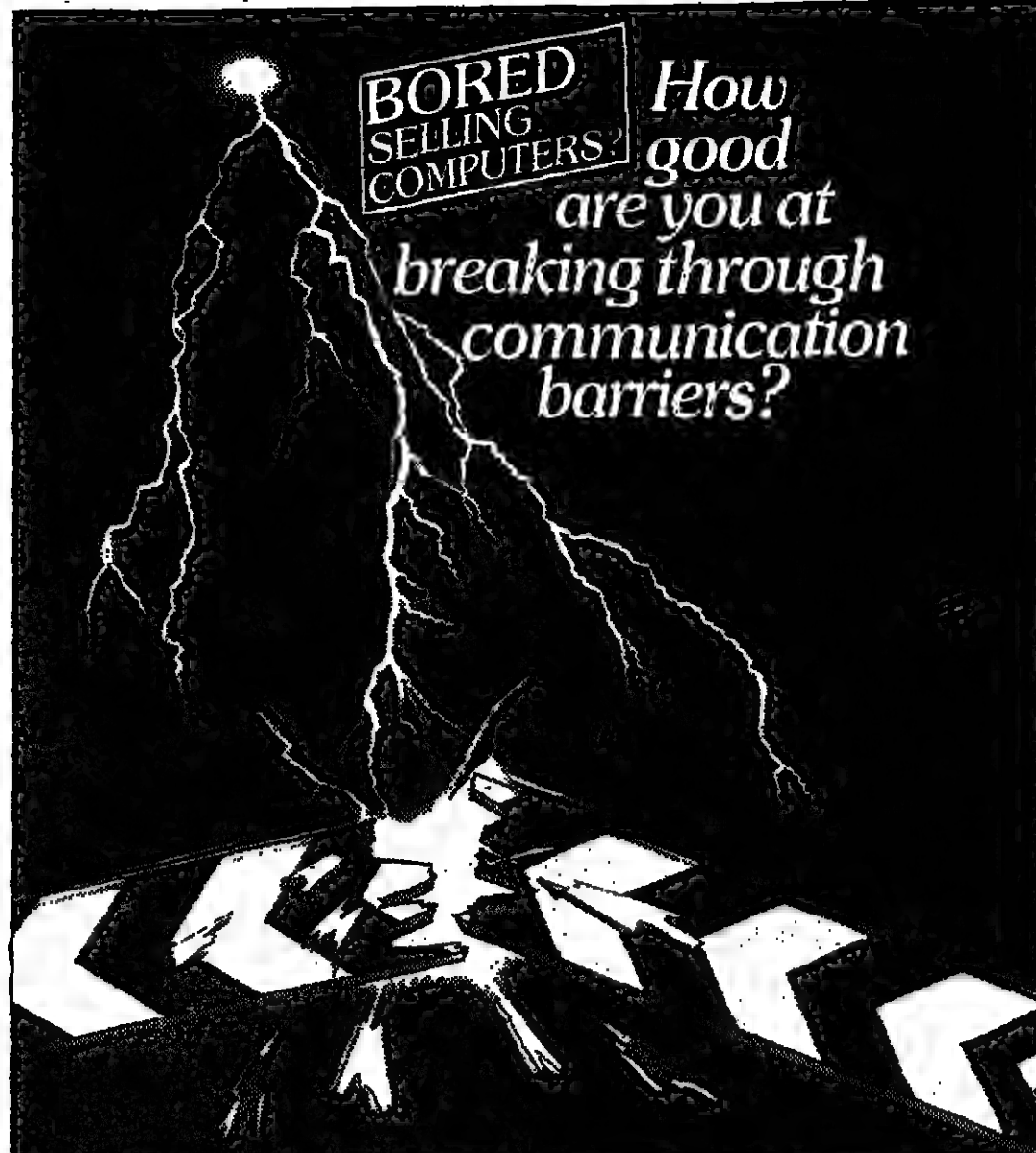
Ms Joy Maitland, Director,
Fundraising and Publicity, LEFRA,
Suite 54, Mansfield House, 76 Strand,
London WC2R 0LR

DESIGN

BAID, the professional body for chartered designers, requires a Membership Secretary who, in addition to having responsibility for admission assessments, will be required to make a significant contribution to recruitment.

The successful applicant will have a good standard of education, 50 years typing and some administrative experience. Flexibility, enthusiasm, an interest in design and an ability to deal with people are essential. Hours normally 9.30 am to 5.30 pm. Salary £7,000 pa + LHM.

Apply in writing with CV marked 'Confidential' to: The Assistant Director, Society of Industrial Artists and Designers, 12 Carlton House Terrace, London, SW1Y 6AH.



**BORED
SELLING
COMPUTERS?**

**How
good
are you at
breaking through
communication
barriers?**

Whether you're successful selling computers but looking for more stimulation, or successful selling data communications equipment but looking for more scope - CASE has the answer.

As the British world-leader in data communications, we are determined to expand our presence in the U.K. market - a task for which we need your help.

You will be joining a highly motivated and successful sales team that are able to combine hard work with a high enjoyment factor.

CASE

Our only requirements are that you have a sound understanding of the principles and applications of computer or data communications equipment gained in a sales environment.

Achievable earnings will be between £30k and £40k plus CASE profit sharing, plus numerous other performance related incentives.

If you have the personality and determination to succeed, phone Mike Pearce, UK Divisional Sales Director, on (0923) 33500 TODAY or write to him at:

Computer and Systems Engineering PLC, Caxton Way, Watford Business Park, Watford, Hertfordshire WD1 8XH. Tel: Watford 33500.

VACANCIES

CLOTHING INDUSTRY CHILDREN'S OUTERWEAR

Myzran Garments Manufacturing Co Ltd, based in Alexandria, Egypt, and established under Law No 43 of 1974 for Investment of Arab and Foreign Capital in Egypt, is a new and modern factory for manufacturing quality children's outerwear garments (knitted and woven) in a wide variety of styles and ranges, ie cardigans, pullovers, t-shirts, sweatshirts, shirts, blouses, dresses, skirts, jeans for Egyptian retail outlets and export world-wide. Production output is over two million pieces per annum and the factory employs over 400 people.

Applications are invited for the following senior positions of executive status. Candidates, male or female, must be fully experienced in the clothing industry, work experience in children's outerwear garments manufacturing is a definite advantage and candidates must be able to demonstrate substantial relevant experience gained at senior level in a ready-made garments industry with the ability to lead and motivate.

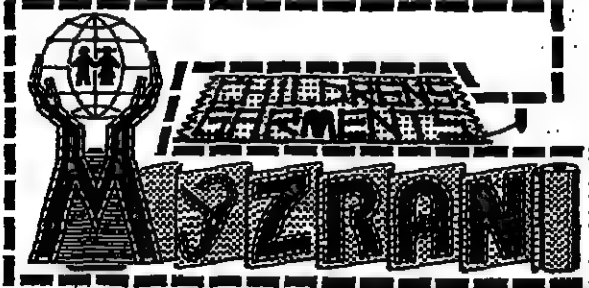
PRODUCTION DIRECTOR: up to £30,000 pa
SEWING MACHINISTS TRAINING MANAGER: up to £20,000 pa
PATTERN MAKER/TECHNICIAN: up to £20,000 pa
WORK STUDY MANAGER: up to £20,000 pa
QUALITY CONTROL MANAGER: up to £20,000 pa
CUTTING ROOM MANAGER: up to £20,000 pa

(NB. Salaries are TAX FREE and according to experience and qualifications)

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

- The initial contract is for two years renewable by mutual agreement.
- In addition to the basic salary a TAX FREE gratuity is payable at the end of contract.
- Thirty days paid annual leave with air passages paid.
- Free furnished accommodation and utilities.
- Free transport.
- Free medical treatment.
- Non-contributory accident life assurance scheme.
- Shipment of personal effects.

ALEXANDRIA CITY, situated on the Mediterranean coastline with its superb beaches, Mediterranean climate, nightlife, sports and social amenities, low cost of living, international educational facilities and excellent security, offers a pleasant environment in which TO LIVE AND WORK. Please write in strict confidence enclosing a comprehensive Curriculum Vitae giving full details of experience and qualifications, including present occupation, to:



Capt M Zahran,
81 The Albany,
Old Hall Street,
Liverpool, L3 9EU,
United Kingdom.

Operational Director 2 Area Managers

Required - Operational Director & 2 Area Managers for a young and exciting company specialising in nationwide parcel deliveries to help maintain high standards of service currently achieved, through our next phase of rapid growth.

Substantial remuneration package will be paid according to experience.

Apply including C.V. to:

Box 0610R The Times

Opportunity for Accountant

Small growth orientated international shipping line/agency located in Barking requires a recently qualified Chartered Accountant looking for first commercial assignment. The job requires the accountant to take full control of the accounting functions of the company and to prepare financial reports for the overseas principal. The accountant will be responsible to the UK manager and have a professional responsibility to the Group VP Finance. Salary £8,500 pa.

Telephone David Miller 01-591 8844.

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career choice

Studying to argue the case

One of the effects of employment cuts has been to push management requirements further down the business ladder. Numbers of first line supervisors have been reduced and their responsibilities increased. Technical and specialist staff have had to learn how to cost and market their services internally and, particularly in sales areas, how to train, motivate and direct new recruits.

Changes in supervisory grade selection and training methods introduced by Ford, BL, British Airways and others are starting to attract some graduates to the factory floor. Ford, the fourth "superintendant" grade is generally regarded as the first line of management, and in 1981 a new position of senior foreman was created just below the superintendant grade.

This replaces a previous category and involves one person where there were previously two or three. It also gives wider responsibilities including that of "standing in" for a superintendent if required.

Removal of intermediate layers of management in industry generally means that individual specialists frequently report to several "bosses". As a result, they have either had to acquire the necessary communication skills to win resources for their projects or persuade senior managers to argue the case for them.

Derek Roberts, technical director of

Patricia Tisdall explains why new training methods are starting to attract graduates to the factory floor

GEC, made the case for product "champions" ie. senior managers with sufficient authority to steer developments in advanced manufacturing technology through various company departments. Management education experts argue that technical managers may need to adopt similar tactics in order to develop their careers in the new streamlined corporate structures.

There is plenty of evidence to suggest that improvements are needed. A Council for National Academic Awards research project covering 250 graduate engineers in 55 organizations found that a high proportion performed badly in areas requiring "social and human skills".

About two-thirds had problems with "the ability to express and communicate" and in "managing and participating in meetings". There were even cases where engineers had been deliberately excluded from the decision-making process because their contribution was considered more of a hindrance than a help.

In verbatim comments recorded by the research team, a production

planning manager said: "They can't translate engineering into the other guy's interests". A mechanical engineer's comment was that "sales and marketing walk over engineers. I get up against whizz-kid marketing people and since I can't argue, they rip me apart. So I keep quiet".

While residential business school courses can help overcome such barriers they are undoubtedly expensive at £700 for five days, £6,000 for 10 weeks. A new alternative, already proving popular, are the management development courses which the Open University began operating last Autumn. Enrolment for the first series - the Effective Manager and Accounting for Engineers - which started earlier this year has been higher than expected. In some cases fees (around £300) are paid by employers, but the majority appear to be from individual candidates prepared to invest in their own careers.

However, the simplest and least expensive method by which a specialist manager can widen his or her horizons is to read the business section of a quality daily newspaper. A regular comparison with that of its competitors alone could help to spark ideas for more effective individual performance.

Next week: What is expected of a manager? The third in a series of four articles

Learning fast - at a distance

Specialists entering general management are likely to benefit from the trend towards distance learning in management training one of the offshoots which has resulted from a critical reappraisal of management education in recent years.

The demand for distance learning arises from two major factors. Many managers dislike the back-to-school atmosphere of traditional management courses, and prefer a greater degree of control over the time they devote to study and the pace at which they learn.

Distance learning is not another phrase for correspondence courses. Most courses using distance learning techniques incorporate any or all of the following:

- Interactive texts. These usually include self-assessment question at regular intervals to ensure that participants have thoroughly grasped each point before they move on. Texts are frequently supplemented by additional reading on the assumption that participants may not have access to established management libraries.

- Video and audio cassettes. These provide case studies and analysis which supplement and illustrate points made in the text.

- Face-to-face counselling - usually provided by a network of specially-appointed counsellors.

Some courses also incorporate a period of summer school and features like a "hot-line" telephone counselling service for day-to-day queries and self-help study groups which allow participants to exchange ideas and problems with fellow students.

Two establishments have been particularly active in developing distance-learning management courses. The first, the Open University, is one of the pioneers of the technique. As part of its continuing education programme, it launched the Open Business School last year, funded by the Foundation for Management Education and supported by the British Institute of Management. Its first course *The Effective Manager* provides a good example of the techniques involved.

Intended primarily for specialists entering general management positions without prior training, it requires 100 hours of study, spread over 12 or 14 weeks. It comprises home study using a text (divided into 12 week books) with additional reading (taking up 60 per cent of the study time); television and audio tutorials (12 per cent); face-to-face tutorials (5 per cent); marked assignments (8 per cent); and a residential school (15 per cent). Other courses currently offered by the Open Business School include *Accounting and Finance for Managers* (incorporating a telephone counselling service), *Personnel Selection and*

Interviewing, International Marketing and Start-up Your Own Business (incorporating a one-to-one counselling service with an experienced entrepreneur). Further information on all of these courses is available from The Open University, Milton Keynes.

The second major pioneer, Henley, the Management College, offers two major courses under their Open Management Education Programme - *The Effective Manager and Accounting for Managers*. Both incorporate interactive teaching texts, audio and video cassettes, telephone counselling and self-help study groups. They make particularly good use of case studies to illustrate the text. The one used for the accounting course, *Coronet Paints*, based on Crown Paints and is very comprehensive. Henley are developing an information management course in collaboration with the Open Tech unit of the Manpower Services Commission.

Also, they recently converted their popular *MSc course* in management studies to a distance-learning format. The course can be completed in a minimum of four years and a maximum of nine. Further details of all these courses is available from Henley Distance Learning Centre, Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon RG9 3AU.

Michel Syrett

MANAGEMENT TRAINEES

We have 2 vacancies for career minded people to join our Slough offices within a rapidly expanding company. Income in first year £12,000+. Candidates should have a professional attitude, smart appearance and aged 25-35. Further details call 01 439 8431

Senior Manager

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CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED, 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. TELEPHONE: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. TELEX: 887374. FAX: 01-588 9216

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AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE

DIRECTOR

The Australian Institute of Marine Science is a Statutory Body established by Act of Parliament in 1972. The main functions of the Institute are:

- to carry out research in marine science;
- to arrange for the carrying out of research in marine science by any other institution or person;
- to co-operate with the other institutions and persons in carrying out research in marine science;
- to provide any other institution or person with facilities for carrying out research in marine science or otherwise assist any other institution or person in carrying out research in marine science;
- to collect and disseminate information relating to marine science, and in particular to publish reports, periodicals and other papers relating to marine science.

Under the general direction of a Council, the Institute is managed by a Director who holds office for a period not exceeding seven years, although he or she is eligible for re-appointment. The present Director will complete his seventh year in office on August 22, 1985, and expressions of interest in appointment to that position are now sought.

The Institute's headquarters are in a modern and well-equipped laboratory complex in pristine waterfront surroundings 55 km by road from the city of Townsville in North Queensland. The complex itself occupies a floor area of 10,000 sq m on several levels and incorporates a major library, computer facility, electronic and mechanical workshops and extensive laboratory space with comprehensive scientific instrumentation. In its position facing the Coral Sea, the Institute also has docking for its research vessels which include the 24.4 m R/V Lady Dufferin, the 13.65 m R/V Sirius, the 21 m R/V Harry Messel, on long term charter, and a number of smaller craft. A fully-equipped dive locker and recompression chamber service the needs of research underwater.

The present staff is 104 full time and 10 part time appointees including 20 research scientists. There are at present five multi-disciplinary programs addressed to coastal wetlands, nearshore physical processes and productivity, coral reef metabolism, coral reef ecology and the physical, chemical and biological processes associated with the shelf and adjacent seas, particularly but not exclusively of the Great Barrier Reef. The major thrust of current research is in the environment of the Australian marine tropics.

Considerable emphasis is placed on interaction and collaboration with individuals and research organizations with complementary interests, both within Australia and overseas. The Institute has close and formal affiliations in research with James Cook University in Townsville. For interaction with collaborators further afield, the Institute maintains six fully self-contained cottages and six bachelor apartments, all on site. The accommodations also enable the Institute to host frequent workshops and symposia.

The Institute is fully committed to research. Although its functions do not include teaching, it regularly provides facilities for research by graduate students and it operates its own post-doctoral award scheme to augment in-house research activities.

Qualifications: The office of the Director is one of considerable seniority and responsibility. The successful appointee must have well-recognized academic qualifications and a demonstrable, and firmly established and active international reputation in some field or fields of marine science. Candidates must also have a broad grasp of marine research, and understanding of and enthusiasm for multidisciplinary activity and a depth of understanding and experience in research management in all its aspects including interaction with the agencies of Government. Enquiries in the first instance may be made by writing in confidence to the address given below. Formal applications should include documentation of professional experience and achievement (i.e., the names of not more than 5 referees. Applications must be despatched no later than September 1, 1984.

Dr John L. Farrands, CB, FRS
Chairman
Australian Institute of Marine Science
P.M.B. No. 2
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Queensland 4810
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